

Cyprus Policy Firm, Defense Chief Says

Turk Sees No Shift If U.S. Halts Arms Aid

ANKARA, Sept. 25 (AP)—The suspension of U.S. military aid to Turkey would not change Ankara's Cyprus policy, Defense Minister Hasan Isk said today.

"Our Cyprus policy is dictated by conditions; it is not an arbitrary or unreasonable one," Mr. Isk said.

The U.S. House of Representatives voted yesterday to suspend military aid to Turkey until "substantial progress" was made toward peace on Cyprus.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations in New York, Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes of Turkey pledged yesterday that Turkey would not partition Cyprus and challenged Greece to make a similar statement regarding Enosis (Union of Cyprus and Greece).

Delivering his policy statement

in the UN General Assembly, Mr. Gunes also called for the resumption of negotiations to bring about the end of the suffering by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities on the island and to eliminate tension in the area.

"On behalf of the Turkish government," Mr. Gunes said, "I condemn any idea of partition in the past and in the future, and I expect from the Greek government the same condemnation of Enosis."

Mr. Gunes was replying to an address on Monday by Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros, who had accused Turkey of invading Cyprus with the intent of either partitioning the island or establishing a Turkish protectorate.

In Washington, the sponsor of the amendment to cut off aid

to Turkey said it applied only to arms aid, but other House members interpreted the measure as also including economic assistance. The amendment was taken onto a stopgap spending resolution for federal agencies, and the Senate may delete the amendment when it votes on the resolution.

"Good-Faith Efforts" The Senate Appropriations Committee today amended the House resolution. The measure would suspend aid to Turkey until the President certifies that Ankara "is making good-faith efforts to reach a negotiated settlement."

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee amended a foreign aid bill for the current fiscal year. The amendment called for suspension of military aid until Turkey demonstrated a "substantial good-faith effort" to negotiate peace in Cyprus.

Last week, the Senate voted to cut off U.S. military aid to Turkey, but backers of the measure said it was almost certain to be killed by House and Senate conferees.

Here in Ankara, Defense Minister Isk said the suspension of military assistance was not "a logical move" since the aid served to strengthen not only Turkey but also the NATO alliance.

"Realities Urged"

He said the U.S. government had been objective and understanding on the Cyprus issue, "but we are now said to see that other American institutions can arrive at decisions without taking similar notice of realities."

A few days ago, Premier Bulent Ecevit said that a decision to discontinue U.S. military aid to Turkey "would be of equal concern to the United States as it is to Turkey, perhaps even more."

Mr. Isk said that, depending on the final decision concerning the aid, "Turkey would reorganize its relations" with the United States.

He said Turkey would not allow the development of "gaps in its defense posture."

Sources close to the military here said that annual U.S. military assistance to Turkey amounted to about \$100 million in recent years.

Meanwhile, a Turkish company has been formed to operate hotels and other tourist spots in the Turkish-held northern part of Cyprus, tourism officials announced today.

The officials said the company would have capital of \$4.5 million and would bring Turkish Cypriots to Turkey for training as hotel managers and in other tourist-related jobs.

500 POWs Exchanged

NICOSIA, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots today exchanged more than 500 prisoners, bringing the total released in three straight days of exchanges to 1,694, more than one-quarter of the 5,000 prisoners captured in the war.

UN officials said the Greek Cypriots released 290 prisoners and the Turkish Cypriots, 214.



HOMELESS—A mother and her children await the arrival of a U.S. Army helicopter in Choloma, Honduras, after their home was demolished during Hurricane Fifi.

Thousands in Honduras Fight For Food Dropped by Copters

TEGUIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 25 (AP)—Thousands of Hondurans fought for food dropped from helicopters today as normal services remained disrupted because of the devastation caused by Hurricane Fifi.

The official estimate of dead in the worst disaster in Honduran history stood between 7,500 and 8,000, with 100,000 persons or more homeless and thousands going without food for long periods of time.

Col. Eduardo Andino, coordinator for the National Relief Committee, said that the Organization of American States reported that its survey team agreed with government estimates and predicted that next year would be very difficult for this country's 2.6 million people.

Dogs sniffed out 18 bodies in the Tula area near the Caribbean coast, Col. Andino said. The bodies were promptly buried or buried without identification to avoid contamination.

Aid flowed to Honduras from many foreign nations, including neighboring El Salvador, whose relations with Honduras have been strained since the two nations fought a five-day war in 1969.

"Food remains our biggest problem," Col. Andino said. "People are starving. Their supplies were washed away and there are no stores near their villages. They have no way to get food except from us."

At the airport in San Pedro Sula, there were carousels of clothes and medicine but not a

Succumbs to Opposition Pressure Solh Quits as Lebanese Premier

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT, Sept. 25.—Lebanon's 16-month-old government fell today in a crisis that could put new strains on efforts to reach a Middle East peace settlement.

The resignation of Premier Takkeddin Solh was announced as Israeli planes strafed villages in the south of Lebanon for the second straight day.

The Premier submitted his resignation after a three-hour cabinet meeting. President Suleiman Franjeh said that efforts to form a new government will begin this weekend.

The resignation was not unexpected. Mr. Solh announced Monday that he planned to step down. Opposition leaders had been cooperating for some weeks in an effort to topple the government and four members of the 22-man Cabinet resigned in protest against government policies.

Formed After Crisis

The Solh government was formed in July of last year after a three-month crisis which followed an Israeli commando raid in the heart of Beirut on April 10, 1973, and violent clashes between the Lebanese Army and Palestinian guerrillas in May. Mr. Solh succeeded Premier Saeb Salam, who is among the party leaders now opposed to him.

"Twice we took over the country at a time of crisis and that crisis is over," Mr. Solh said. "But our government has been the target of various campaigns of criticism such as we are accustomed to in Lebanese politics," he said.

Among other things, continuing inflation, uncertain security measures, growing traffic congestion, polluted beaches and shortages of water were blamed for the downfall of the Solh government. Last Sunday, a few days after the government banned the carrying of firearms, three persons died and 12 were injured in armed clashes between members of the Phalangist and Socialist parties at the village of Tarshish. The fighting ended only after the army intervened.

Israeli air raids, cross-border ground incursions and seaborne

Colonel Slain in Argentina

CORDOBA, Argentina, Sept. 25 (AP)—An army colonel was shot to death by unidentified gunmen today as he walked from his home to a military vehicle, police said.

Col. Jorge Oscar Grassi, 49, was the 18th person and the first military man to die in 10 days of political violence in Argentina. Police said that they believed the gunmen to be extreme leftists.

The People's Revolutionary Army said last week that it would make "indiscriminate reprisals" against army officers because of the alleged execution last month of more than a dozen guerrillas who had tried to take over a military post in northern Argentina.

U.S. Ambassador Phillip Sanchez said at a news conference that only four of the 151 Peace Corps volunteers in Honduras had not been accounted for.

Yom Kippur Begins in Israel Jets Attack South Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Israelis today began 24 hours of Yom Kippur fasting on the first anniversary, by the Hebrew calendar, of the 1973 Middle East war. And for the second straight day Israeli planes attacked southern Lebanon.

In a newspaper interview, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said that he had detailed bargaining maps ready to be unveiled at negotiations once one or more of the Arab states agreed "that the intention is to advance towards peace." An interim settlement with Syria, as well as Jordan and Egypt, was still possible, he said.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said that all the planes returned safely from today's attacks on Lebanon.

He said the targets were in the wooded hill country straggled out in similar strikes yesterday near the village of Mazrat Beit Nafal, about 10 miles north of the border. Israelis refer to that sector of southern Lebanon as "Fatahland" because of the concentration there of members of el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla group.

"We don't intend to wait until they come across the border to kill us," the spokesman said. "This is the preventive policy we have been carrying out all along."

Meanwhile, military sources reported no unusual activity along the borders with Egypt or Syria, but the national radio said that the police appealed to the public for "maximum vigilance."

As part of the precautions, the military government on the occupied West Bank of Jordan barred traffic from bridges and the police set up roadblocks to keep vehicles from entering Israel proper.

Many Israelis hurried home before bus and railroads closed at the sundown start of the holiday, Judaism's most solemn. As calculated by the Jewish lunar calendar, the day of fasting, meditation and prayers of atonement was observed Oct. 6 last year, when Egypt and Syria launched an offensive that set off the 18-day war.

All radio and television broadcasts have been suspended until Thursday evening. Skeleton crews stood by in case of an emergency.

In his interview, published by Maariv, Mr. Rabin said the maps would be presented "to each Arab state the moment negotiations begin on a partial arrangement with one or several of the Arab countries."

"The single explicit condition is the one I have presented: whoever wishes to hold talks with us on an interim settlement must agree that the intention is to advance toward peace."

Mr. Rabin said that there was "also room for maneuver to make an arrangement between Israel and Syria. I hope that Syria will not be tempted to attack Israel, and it certainly will not do so unless it is convinced that Egypt and other Arab states will join in."

Meanwhile, a public-opinion

Schlesinger Bars War

(Continued from Page 1) only avoided attempting to encourage the appetite for hardware in that part of the world. "Regrettably," there was no need to "that appetite."

Though the defense acknowledged that Iran was "offered the opportunity, if they desired, to acquire U.S. jet fighters," the United States encouraged nations "to resources rationally" rather than beyond their trained manpower to be treated new military hardware.

On other matters, Mr. Schlesinger called attention to Pentagon's economic brought on by what he to be an \$11-billion in chasing power this year inflation and congressional cutting.

He said that the all-in price of a 3.5 per cent inflation in the budget, and the Pentagon's to pre-funding for projects more than a year ago caused lion erosion this year: projects funded in previous years were probably \$3 billion red for similar reasons.

BILL in White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—An \$82.6-billion deficit reduction bill, the largest funding package enacted since 1962, has been sent to House for President's signature.

The Senate completed its action on the bill with a voice vote after debate. The appropriation bill, the largest since 1962, has been sent to House for President's signature.

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Harding Due in Peking

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Premier Paul Harding will make an official one-week visit to China beginning Oct. 18, at the invitation of the Peking government.

France Warns U.S. Not to Bully Arabs on Oil

(Continued from Page 1) no more than 1 or 2 per cent of worldwide inflation.

The assistant secretary-general of the Arab league, Sayed Nofal, said the threats by Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger in recent speeches could have a serious effect on Arab-American relations.

Mr. Ford warned the UN General Assembly last week that food could be used as a weapon against those wielding the oil weapon. On Monday, he told a world energy conference in Detroit that exorbitant or rigged oil prices could "threaten the breakdown of world order and safety."

Mr. Kissinger, meanwhile, told the General Assembly that the increased OPEC prices and production cutbacks could drive the world into a depression.

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger urged global cooperation to solve the energy crisis and to arrange a new system of oil prices acceptable to all. The OPEC of-

cial reaction was that the people of the United States and other industrialized countries should start such cooperation by sharing the oil companies' standard of living.

There was no comment from Saudi Arabia, the largest Arab oil producer, or from Iran, which led the successful drive to raise prices.

The President of the United Arab Emirates said his government would consider reducing oil prices only if other countries lowered their prices on "hundreds of other commodities and primary goods that have doubled several times."

In Vienna, Abderrahman Khene, secretary-general of the OPEC, denied that he had predicted a 12 per cent oil price increase as of January, 1975, but suggested instead that prices may go up by 1 per cent a month.

In an interview with the Austrian radio, Mr. Khene said it was

only 15 per cent of petroleum imported into viable consumption, the major economies must come in the area of fuel oil for home and industrial heating, which already is being rationed.

The import-embargo measure and others announced today come as France is quietly moving to end its isolation from international bodies such as the Energy Coordinating Group, set up at the Washington energy conference in February.

The French foreign minister and finance ministers will meet with representatives of the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan this weekend at the U.S. presidential retreat of Camp David, Md., to discuss the world economic and energy crisis.

Although the French are going primarily to hear what new proposals Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will offer, there have

been strong indications that France will join in the work of the energy agency group that will be set up next month in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The OECD group is to take over the administration of the energy-sharing program that was agreed by 12 members of the Energy Coordinating Group in Brussels last month, a group that France had boycotted under the previous government. That program, which must be approved by the parliaments of the 12 nations, calls for sharing among more-favored and less-favored nations in the event of serious oil shortages.

Some members of that group of 12, such as Norway, a country soon to be a heavy net exporter of oil, have remained highly skeptical of the chances of winning parliamentary approval for the energy-sharing program.

France, which imports virtually all its oil, is bound to be interested by any oil-sharing plan. The French trade deficit through July this year was 11.7 billion francs, and the recent increases announced in Vienna by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can only worsen the balance.

Other measures revealed today include more restrictions on the use of heavy fuel and petroleum products, such as plastics, and a plan to increase coal production in France by 46 million tons by 1985, a rise of more than 50 per cent. The government also is "studying" measures to reduce gasoline consumption through stricter traffic regulations in cities and lower speed limits on highways.

The government also "recommends" that home heating be limited to 20 degrees Centigrade (68 Fahrenheit) and not be turned on before Oct. 15, in spite of the current below-normal temperatures.

In Ottawa, the visiting Japanese Premier, Kakuei Tanaka, said yesterday that the oil and food crises threatened world peace and called for "frank and open sessions" to solve them.

United Press International

Action Indicates 10% Cut in Volume

France Sets 51-Billion-Franc Ceiling on 1975 Oil Imports

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 25 (UPI)—The French government today set an emergency ceiling of 51 billion francs on the value of oil products imported into France next year. The ceiling would result in a drop of 10 per cent from this year's volume of oil imports.

The ceiling, which economic observers call an "emergency" measure, was announced after today's cabinet meeting. The government also said that if oil prices were further increased, imports would be cut back to stay within the 51-billion-franc (about \$10.5-billion) figure.

The government announced several other measures to restrain the climbing French oil bill but indicated that gasoline rationing would not be imposed. "The position here has been that since

"conceivable" that if OPEC experts concurred on a continuing world inflation rate of 12 per cent, his organization might decide on a 1 per cent rise each month over the coming year.

Meanwhile, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, today proposed that the United States cut off all foreign aid to oil-exporting countries that refused to reduce prices.

Sen. Church announced that he would offer his proposal as an amendment to the \$2.5-billion foreign aid bill that comes before the Senate this week.

The Soviet news agency Tass reported today that American warnings to oil-producing countries have "caused widespread indignation in Arab, world and OPEC circles."

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HOLIDAY PASS—Israeli soldiers pray at the Walling Wall in Jerusalem yesterday the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur—the Day of Atonement—was about to

Official to Moscow

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.—The Soviet Union has a European Commission official to discuss this year to discuss relations between the European Community and bloc's trading group, C.E.C.

This was the first for approach to the European mission. Moscow does not recognize the EEC.

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Pentagon Seeking to Bypass Congress on Call-Up of Reserves

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Pentagon is preparing to ask Congress for authority to call up 50,000 military reserves without a declaration of national emergency or formal approval.

The defense department wants to be able to mobilize reserves for use in such situations as the fall's airlift of military aid to Israel during the Arab war. It is also linked to

a Pentagon effort to focus more attention on the need for combat-ready reserves to bolster the active-duty forces, which, with 2.1 million members, are considerably below their pre-Vietnam strength.

The Pentagon also announced that beginning next year it will transfer 128 EC-135 aerial-refueling tankers from regular to reserve squadrons. The four-engine jets are part of the force that refuels B-52 bombers on the Strategic Air Command.

More Confidence

This move is described as part of the effort to give reserve units "real missions" that will both improve their readiness and give active-duty forces more confidence in them in wartime.

These potentially far-reaching plans were revealed Monday in a House-authorized speech by William Brehm, assistant defense secretary for manpower and reserve affairs.

Mr. Brehm's speech also provided details on the extent to which the Army's planned expansion, from 18 to 15 divisions by 1978, depends on the reserves.

The plans, Mr. Brehm said, call for about 30 battalions—normally a battalion has about 100 men—of reserve and National Guard troops to help fill the manpower allotment of 11 divisions. They would represent about 25 per cent of the combat power of those divisions.

Based in Europe

The five other divisions, presumably based in Europe, would remain fully manned by Regular Army troops, even in peacetime.

The reserve and National Guard units would remain in reserve in peacetime, but would train with, and be assigned to, specific divisions, which they would join in any mobilization.

The most controversial part of the reserve forces plan is certain to be the Pentagon request for the power to call up 50,000 reserves. Either congressional approval or a national emergency declaration is required now.

"We clearly recognize that such authority, if granted, must be used judiciously," Mr. Brehm said.

Without Mobilization

Mr. Brehm said the Pentagon also was aware that reserve and National Guard volunteers have provided support without mobilization, such as in last year's Israeli airlift.

"This would continue to be our preferred source of manpower for smaller emergencies whenever and wherever possible," he said. "But there can be instances when we will need selected units of the Guard and reserve quickly to protect the national interest. The proposed legislation will give us the ability to fill this need under most, if not all, circumstances."

On the third point in the reversal order, the defense process, the judge found that the Army's failure to be specific in its charges against Calley—by not stating the exact number of victims or their identities—had raised the possibility of double jeopardy, in that the same victims might be cited in different charges.

Judge Elliott also ruled that the defense had a right to access to testimony about Mr. Lai before the House of Representatives but that it was refused on the ground of confidentiality. As a precedent, he noted the court orders to the White House, to divulge tapes and documents requested by defendants in the Watergate trials.

The judge summed up by using the following alternative peroration to condemn the treatment received by Calley:

He was humiliated and pilloried by the press.

He was taunted and tainted by television.

He was reproached and ridiculed by radio.

He was criticized and condemned by commentators.

His commander-in-chief publicly aligned himself with the prosecution.

His government denied him access to evidence.

His pleas to the Department of Justice were unanswered.

His conviction was to be a cathartic to cleanse.

Soup Kitchens Set Up In Bangladesh Famine

DAKKA, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman declared Monday that Bangladesh was in the grip of famine. He said he had ordered soup kitchens set up all over the country.

About 4,300 feeding centers were being opened.



Black and white students play during school break in Boston's Rosindale section.

Boston Set to Curb Anti-Busing Truancy

BOSTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Massachusetts and Boston city officials said yesterday that they were preparing to crack down on truancy as a byproduct of classes by white students continued to cut into school attendance here.

About 73 per cent of the city's 92,000 public school students were in school yesterday. But in South Boston, where protests against the court-ordered school-busing plan started 10 days ago, attendance still has not risen above 25 per cent.

The student boycott has spread to Hyde Park High School, the scene of racial fighting yesterday, to Rosindale High and to Charlestown High, near the scene of daily anti-busing demonstrations this week.

At Hyde Park and Rosindale, attendance slipped to about 50 per cent of normal. At Charlestown, only 442 of 2,777 students as-

signed to high school, junior high and elementary classes showed up.

Schools in Charlestown are unaffected by the busing plan, but many residents fear the area will be included in another integration plan that U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity Jr. is expected to issue at a later date.

In other developments yesterday:

• Thirteen persons were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct in Charlestown and Hyde Park police said.

• The city's School Committee appealed the federal court busing order. The appeal had been expected.

• A state Board of Education spokesman said Boston and Springfield—where a state court has ordered busing for school integration—would be eligible for more than \$6 million in state aid under the Racial Imbalance Act.

Press Attacks Are Increasing

Russia Steps Up Anti-American Criticism

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (NYT)—After initially giving gentle treatment to the new administration of President Ford, the Soviet press has now turned to anti-American propaganda described by the U.S. Embassy as the strongest in a year or more.

A rash of political cartoons, a staple of Soviet newspapers during the cold war years, has again appeared.

Pravda yesterday published a cartoon showing a lurking, dark-hatted, teeth-gritting agent in dark glasses holding up his fingers to make the initials CIA, which turn into the legs of a gun-toting, hatchet-wielding ruler of Chile.

Another cartoon in the Communist party daily showed the Cambodian leader, Lon Nol, beaten up and bandaged from head to foot, sitting in one hand of Uncle Sam and a gun-toting, hatchet-wielding ruler of Chile.

Israeli Suffer Last Thursday, Pravda's main cartoon showed an Israeli soldier serenading a fat old courtesan, who was standing on a balcony labeled "Penitence" and waving a fan made of rockets. The Israeli held his hat to catch anything that might fall his way.

Another newspaper, *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*, published a cartoon of a little black student in Boston being manhandled by the shadow of a hooded Klansman with a submachine gun. Yesterday, the newspaper printed an article yesterday on the Boston school crisis and on racial problems in New York.

Soviet cartoons, especially if printed in newspapers under the direct control of the Communist party's Central Committee, are

regarded as a barometer of the prevailing propaganda line. It had been a number of months since Pravda had run more than a random anti-American cartoon.

The recent upsurge suggested that the Kremlin no longer felt a need to avoid offending Mr. Ford. The attacks on American policy in Cambodia and on Israel, repeated in commentaries, were taken by some Western diplomats as signs of Moscow's unhappiness about Mr. Ford's policies in these areas.

There is no indication that the Kremlin's interest in détente or in doing business with the White House has slackened.

Joint Space Mission Soviet and American delegations yesterday predicted expansion of tourism. Yesterday last week hailed Mr. Ford's meeting with Soviet astronauts who are preparing for the joint space mission in 1975. And Soviet officials privately expressed eagerness to settle the trade and emigration dispute with a view to benefiting from larger credits and reduced American tariffs.

The surge of anti-American propaganda is part of a generally more critical treatment of the West in the Soviet press according to Western European diplomats.

One theory is that Moscow now sees little prospect of an early completion of the European Security Conference because of changes in Western governments and therefore sees no need to soften its propaganda.

Another theory is that the Kremlin is engaged in one of its periodic ideological retrenchments.

The negative portrayal of American society has ranged widely. In addition to standard items about the economic slump, rising prices and racial problems, the press has reported that

Rockefeller Ends Testimony At Senate Committee Hearing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Nelson Rockefeller today completed three days of testimony before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. A key committee member said that the panel will vote overwhelmingly to recommend his confirmation as Vice-President.

But Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., the majority whip, added that he was disappointed that Mr. Rockefeller declined to state flatly that he would never invoke the doctrine of executive privilege should he succeed to the presidency.

The panel's chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said that it would be "premature" to predict Mr. Rockefeller's approval. He added that "as of right now, the committee seems to be quite satisfied with the presentation he has made." Sen. Cannon said that he still hopes to get the Rockefeller nomination to the Senate floor for action before the Oct. 11 congressional recess.

In the House, however, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said that an audit of Mr. Rockefeller's taxes being prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation will not be completed until the third week of October.

After Elections

This would mean that action to confirm or reject the nomination would be put off until after the November elections.

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee, meanwhile, was prepared to hear other witnesses supporting and opposing Mr. Rockefeller's nomination to the vice-presidency.

In his testimony today, Mr. Rockefeller disclosed that former Vice-President Spiro Agnew, sometime after his resignation, asked him for help "to sponsor or finance payments in advance on a book."

Mr. Rockefeller said that he declined. He gave no further details.

He said also that former White House domestic affairs adviser John Ehrlichman wrote him twice to ask for contributions for his defense in the Watergate cover-up trial.

"From a human point of view I'm embarrassed to say that I did not answer the letters," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Bulgarian Promoted VIENNA, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—The chairman of the Bulgarian trades union council, Misbo Mischev, has been elected to the secretariat of the Bulgarian Communist party, it was reported today.

Rockefeller said. "These things are very sad."

Much of the questioning centered on his views of how best to help the troubled economy.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he believes President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have recognized that inflation will be almost impossible to control if oil-producing nations continue to raise their prices.

Absolute Goodness

Asked to comment on rumors that Mr. Kissinger may leave the government, Mr. Rockefeller said, "I just cannot believe we would be shortsighted enough to lose this man's talent at this moment in history. I think that Henry Kissinger has been for this nation an absolute goodness in terms of his total grasp of the world picture, his ability to think conceptually and to open up options for the United States."

As the hearing ended Mr. Rockefeller called his testimony "an interesting and thrilling experience." He occasionally had taken a throat lozenge and afterward complained that his voice was hoarse.

Chess Game Adjourned

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov, tonight adjourned play, until tomorrow, on the 40th move of the fifth game in their chess match to decide a challenger to American world chess champion Bobby Fischer. Karpov holds a 1-0 lead in the match.

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California Hints Light Try to Secure Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP)—The Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, has asked a special prosecutor to look into any information that might lead to state prosecution of Nixon.

Identifying the pardon of Mr. Nixon has no effect on possible actions under our state Mr. Younger, who is seeking election on the Republican ticket Monday in a letter to the state. He added that "if state evidence exists, Mr. Clark and will be prosecuted."

Spokesman for Mr. Jaworski said Mr. Younger's letter be carefully considered.

It was understood that Mr. Nixon's staff so far has not given any information that Nixon violated California

resent, the only Watergate case to result in California charges is a perjury case against former White House aide Erickson in connection with his testimony about the break-in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

man has already been charged with federal conspiracy charges in this case.

210 Airline Technical Aides

ON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—The forces today fired 210 technicians of the For-Airline TAP for trying to strike, government officials.

dismissal order was signed head of the military, which was appointed by government a month ago to the situation in the strike-company. TAP was placed military control after a by 1,000 ground technicians sought the company's operation a standstill.

er this week, TAP announced their intention to go on strike again. They met they would stay away their jobs until the government met their demands for wages, an end to military and the dismissal of 12 executives whom the res accused of being supporters of the rightist regime was toppled by an army five months ago.

TAP jets, including two 747s, were grounded at airport for lack of maintenance today. The company had not several flights.

Penn Central Ex-Aide Denies Funds Misuse

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 (AP)—David Bevan, former chief financial officer of the bankrupt Penn Central railroad, pleaded not guilty Monday to charges stemming from the alleged misuse of \$4.2 million of the carrier's funds.

Mr. Bevan, 65, of suburban Gladwynne, was arraigned in U.S. District Court, which allowed him to remain free on \$25,000 recognizance bond. No trial date was set. Mr. Bevan and four others were charged by a federal grand jury on Sept. 10 with fraud and misapplication of assets of a common carrier.

He was humiliated and pilloried by the press.

He was taunted and tainted by television.

He was reproached and ridiculed by radio.

He was criticized and condemned by commentators.

His commander-in-chief publicly aligned himself with the prosecution.

His government denied him access to evidence.

His pleas to the Department of Justice were unanswered.

His conviction was to be a cathartic to cleanse.

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U.S. Gives Extra \$4 Million to Vietnam Peace Commission

SAIGON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The U.S. government contributed an additional \$4 million to the debt-ridden international peace-keeping commission today and took the opportunity to assail North Vietnam and the Viet Cong for failing to pay their share.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy noted in a statement that on Monday, South Vietnam had contributed more than \$2.5 million.

U.K. Newsmen Strike

LONDON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—A one-day journalists' strike for higher pay forced the cancellation of news programs by Britain's commercial television network today. A newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, did not appear for the second day in a row because of a strike by printers.

Mon to the International Commission of Control and Supervision. The U.S. spokesman declared:

"These steps by the governments of the United States and the Republic of Vietnam are in stark contrast to the dismal record of the Democratic Republic of [North] Vietnam, which has refused to make any contribution to the ICOS since 1973, both on its own behalf and through its southern arm, the so-called PRG [Provisional Revolutionary Government, or Viet Cong]."

The Viet Cong told a news conference Saturday that they cannot make any contributions to the ICOS "due to war casualties caused by the United States and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration to the South Vietnamese people prior to, as well

as after, the signing of the Paris agreement."

The Viet Cong also have said that their delegation would not contribute because the United States has not implemented Article 21 of the Paris peace agreement calling for economic aid for the postwar reconstruction of North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese take the same position.

The ICOS had owed \$8 million but yesterday paid off a substantial amount of a \$3-million debt to the Los Angeles-based firm of Pacific Architects and Engineers, which had threatened to cut off building, food and other services. This would have forced the ICOS to close nearly 40 field sites.

The real issue is not financial but whether the ICOS will ever be effective.

The four-nation commission has been paralyzed in carrying out investigations because the two-party Joint Military Commission, made up of the Saigon side and the Viet Cong, has suspended operations. The two-party commission is charged under the 20-month-old Paris agreement with implementing provisions of the accord and providing liaison for the ICOS. An ideological split among its own members also has rendered the ICOS ineffective. It is made up of Poland, Hungary, Iran and Indonesia.

The peace agreement stipulated that each of the four signatories—the United States, Hanoi, Saigon and the Viet Cong—pay 25 per cent of the ICOS budget and the commission members themselves pay the remaining 5 per cent.

Early Snowfalls Clog Some Passes in Alps

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—Early snowfalls down to an altitude of about 1,500 meters today brought snowplows out on some Swiss roads and sent cattle trekking down to the valleys from mountain pastures ahead of schedule.

Plows had to clear upper sections of the Grand Saint-Bernard pass linking Switzerland with Italy yesterday. At Les Diablerets, farther north, a pass was closed and the police advised motorists to use snow tires or chains on other roads.

Shelling in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 25 (AP)—For the second day in a row, insurgent gunners fired rockets into the suburbs of Phnom Penh, killing four persons and wounding three, the military command said today.

Four 107-mm Chinese-made rockets hit the Chhba Ampeou suburb during the night, the command reported. Yesterday, the insurgents fired four rockets that wounded eight people.



REWARD—President Ford shakes the hand of an Arab delegate at the convention of police chiefs in Washington after the delegate retrieved Mr. Ford's nameplate when it fell to floor. Miami Beach Police Chief Rocky Pomerance smiles approval.

Two Israelis Are Arrested With Gems, \$1.5 Million in Rome

ROME, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Police said today that they arrested two Israelis on smuggling charges and seized gems, checks and bank notes worth about one million lire (\$1.5 million).

Police identified the two as Isaac Nathaniel, 47, of Tel Aviv, and Hanna Blattner, 27. They said that 400 carats of diamonds, emeralds, sapphires and other

precious stones without import certificates were seized in the couple's hotel room. Officers said that, according to sources, the two were part of a gem-smuggling ring.

René Drouillet, Dies, Co-Founded French Air Mail

AGEN, France, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—René Drouillet, 76, co-founder of France's first air-mail service and a veteran aviator, died here today of injuries suffered in a car accident.

He and Didier Daurat set up the first air-mail company in France shortly after World War I.

Mr. Drouillet flew for the Ethiopian armed forces in 1935, following the invasion of that country by Italy.

During World War II, although he had reached the age limit for fliers, he took part in more than 100 bombing missions over Germany with Britain's Royal Air Force.

Coco the Clown

PETERBOROUGH, England, Sept. 25 (AP)—Coco the Clown, who delighted youngsters for more than 40 years in circuses around the world, died here today.

Coco, whose real name was Nikolai Poliakoff, was secretive about his age and gave varying birth dates. A spokesman for Roberts Brothers Circus, in which Coco performed recently, said that the clown was 76.

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He also maintains awareness of new hardware and software developments. The ideal applicant has 3 to 5 years programming/computer system design experience (small to medium size computers) and 1 to 3 years systems analysis experience. The complexity of his responsibilities require a university degree (economics, business administration or related) or equivalent decision making capacities. Knowledge of French desirable.

Send your detailed application to:

Mr. Maurice SLEYPEN (Director of Personnel),
BLUE BELL S.A.,
Rue de Brabant, 62-66,
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is required by an international organization to take charge of a laboratory in MEXICO towards the end of 1974.

A degree or equivalent in Chemistry is essential. The applicant must have had experience in the administration of a laboratory and in the training of staff. The applicant must also be conversant with the analysis of minerals, metals, natural products and foodstuffs.

Knowledge of Spanish would be an advantage though training in this language can be provided by the Company.

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- 2 to 4 years experience with a large public accounting firm.

Please submit resumé in confidence to: J.T. Kelly, Schlumberger Limited, 11 Rue La Botte, 75008 Paris.

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CANADIAN (Greek origin), engineer, 44, long experience with multinational companies, now working in Europe, seeks position in GREECE or MIDDLE EAST. Fluent English, French, Greek and Arabic.
For resumé, write to: Box D-447, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REUNITED

Charles Mechem embraces his daughter, Alison, 4, after she was unharmed in a hotel room five miles from her Cincinnati home. An unemployed police was charged with ducting the girl and of driving demanded \$125,000 in ransom for her.



Ethiopia General Strike Fails, Is Called Off

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Ethiopia's Confederation of Labor Unions today abandoned the general strike which it had called to protest the arrest of three of its leaders.

France Bans Book on Killing Of Spain Chief

PARIS, Sept. 25 (UPI)—The French government today banned the distribution and sale of a book in which our Basque terrorists describe how they assassinated Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in December.

Trudeau Invites Tanaka to Send Arms to Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Japanese Premier Tanaka have made a start at a firmer relationship between the two countries.

Discard Improves Standing in Poll

PARIS, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—Despite mounting criticism from French press, a public opinion poll today said that President Giscard d'Estaing's popularity was rising and that more than half of the French adult population is satisfied with his leadership.

U.S. Weighs Lifting Its Embargo on Arms Sales to Pakistan

By Lewis M. Simons
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Sept. 25 (UPI)—A heavy flow of sophisticated Soviet weapons to India and Afghanistan is leading American defense analysts here to conclude that the United States should resume arms sales to Pakistan.

They see Pakistan as growing increasingly isolated and weaker in the South Asia-Middle East region as its neighbors build up military advantages.

Already reduced to half its size and strength by the loss of its eastern wing in the 1971 war with India, Pakistan is fearful that unless the United States resumes arms shipments it will fall easy prey to its enemies.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is stepping up his campaign with U.S. diplomats and congressmen. Although he has sought a resumption of U.S. military aid since shortly after the war's end, Mr. Bhutto is giving his appeals fresh emphasis with the expectation of a visit by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger next month.

Ford Briefed
U.S. sources doubt that any decision will be reached in Washington before the visit, largely because Mr. Kissinger is also scheduled to visit India and Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan. However, President Ford is understood to be fully briefed on Mr. Bhutto's request and to be giving it "serious consideration."

The United States is prepared for India to "raise hell," a source said, if the arms tap is turned on again after being closed down—said from the "one-time exception" of 1970—since 1965. However, one way to skirt the anticipated Indian outcry would be to offer to sell U.S. arms to India. This play is being studied.

Mr. Bhutto's U.S. backers see both geopolitical and economic advantages for the United States in selling weapons to Pakistan. For one thing, they claim that

Catholic Man, 20, Is Slain in Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 25 (UPI)—A gunman shot to death a 20-year-old Catholic man here this evening, police said.

The killing was carried out on the fringe of the Protestant-dominated Tigers Bay area, about 1 1/2 miles from the city center. Police said the man was walking home after work when two youths on a motorcycle pulled to the curb beside him. A passenger got out and fired several shots at the Catholic man at point-blank range.

An army spokesman said later that two youths found with weapons had been detained and handed over to police.

For Geopolitical and Economic Reasons

Pakistan Takes Full Control Of Hunza, 'Shangri-la' Land

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Sept. 25 (AP)—The tiny Himalayan kingdom of Hunza, which claims to be the original "Shangri-la," has lost its last vestige of independence and become part of Pakistan.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan announced the merger yesterday during a tour of tribal areas along the Pakistan-China border.

Police in Ulster Placed on Alert For October Vote
BELFAST, Sept. 25 (AP)—British authorities in Northern Ireland have ordered all police leave canceled through the Oct. 10 national election to prevent the disruption of balloting by terrorism.

The alert, effective through Oct. 12, is part of a security operation in which police will guard senior politicians and polling stations throughout the United Kingdom.

A spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the province's police force, said that the alert Monday was not triggered by fears of new sectarian bloodshed but because the understaffed force needs every officer and reservist it can muster for the election.

However, security authorities fear that the sectarian violence, which has been comparatively dormant for several months, may flare up again.

A Roman Catholic has been killed and a half dozen wounded in a spate of attacks attributed to Protestant fanatics in the last week. Sunday night, a Protestant civilian was killed and his wife wounded during an attack on their Belfast home.

E. German Guard Flees
MELLRICHSTADT, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AP)—An East German border guard crossed a mine-laden strip on the frontier between the two Germanys near this lower Franconian town Saturday to flee to the Bavarian border, police said.

with Iran and the Arab oil sheikhdoms.

Dran, for example, has promised Mr. Bhutto a \$500-million loan on extremely soft terms. The Shah of Iran has also promised Afghanistan \$10 million to conduct feasibility studies for large-scale future joint ventures, but Western observers generally conclude that Iran would back Pakistan if a threatened border war with Afghanistan should erupt.

Mr. Kissinger is said to subscribe to the view that Pakistan is becoming an increasingly important link to U.S. interests in the Mideast region. "The secretary sees Pakistan and Iran as the only two governments in the region on which we can rely," a U.S. source said.

In terms of economic gain, arms sales to Pakistan would return to the United States hundreds of millions of dollars in American funds now being spent on Arab oil.

The American view here is that Pakistan is receiving vast amounts of aid money from the Arabs while the United States is paying dearly for oil, so why not let Mr. Bhutto spend some of this money, originally American, to buy U.S. weapons?

Weapons Aid Halted
Since the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, when Washington halted all supplies of lethal weapons to India and Pakistan, the United States has for the most part refused to meet what Mr. Bhutto considers its "commitments" to Pakistan for fear of disturbing its tenuous relations with India, the undisputed power in the subcontinent.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's outcry following former President Richard Nixon's 1970 decision to make a "one-time exception" in the embargo—by selling Pakistan between \$15 million and \$40 million worth of twin-jet bombers, jet fighters and armored personnel carriers—put Mr. Nixon in a bad light with large sections of the American Congress, the public and the press.

Since then, Washington has repeatedly claimed to be out of the arms business in the subcontinent, except for the sale of so-called nonlethal equipment to Pakistan.

It is most doubtful that Mrs. Gandhi would rise to the bait of a U.S. offer to sell arms to India at the same time that it reopens sales to Pakistan. India is solidly committed to the Soviet Union for the bulk of its weapons and is currently believed to be spending about \$1.2 billion a year on Russian arms. By entering the U.S. arms market at this late date, the Indians would complicate their defense machinery at no particular advantage to themselves.

Protest by India
NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (AP)—India charged today that Pakistan had no right to annex Hunza.

"The haste and arbitrariness of this action is particularly glaring in view of the fact that Hunza was a principality of Jammu and Kashmir State, which acceded to India, and thus at best Pakistan is only in illegal occupation of the northern areas of the state," an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

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Chinese to Visit Bonn
BONN, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua will visit West Germany Oct. 9 to 11. He will be the highest-ranking Peking diplomat to come to Bonn since the two countries established diplomatic relations two years ago, the Foreign Ministry said.



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Kissinger's Warning

In his eloquent, if gloomy, resumé before the UN General Assembly, of the threats to world stability, Secretary of State Kissinger emphasized a point often overlooked: Problems that have been at least manageable through the postwar period—local rivalries, economic conflicts, the spread of nuclear knowledge—now threaten to become uncontrollable.

Up to now, the nations may have paid merely a high price for procrastinating on these problems—for muddling through rather than persisting after solutions; for relying on old slogans rather than on unavoidable up-to-date facts; for permitting "too many of the underlying causes to fester unattended." But in a very short time, for many reasons, Kissinger warned, the price could be catastrophic for the whole world.

"The world has dealt with local conflicts as if they were perpetually manageable," he said. Now there is no guarantee that the next local crisis will not "explode beyond control."

"The world has dealt with nuclear weapons as if restraints were automatic." But with nuclear technology spreading and more nations [India] entering the nuclear weapons club, "nuclear catastrophe looms more plausible—whether through design or miscalculation; accident, theft or blackmail."

"The world has dealt with the economy as if its constant advance were inexorable" and wider participation in growth were the only problem. Now national, regional and bloc approaches to economic issues and consequent strains in the delicate fabric of international economic cooperation—the manipulation of oil prices and production is the most dramatic example—are threatening to "engulf us all in a general depression."

Kissinger was in no doubt about the consequences, for the United Nations and for its member states, of continuing to conduct international business in the same old ways: "A world ever more torn between rich and poor, East and West, producer and consumer; a world where local crises threaten global confrontation and where the spreading atom threatens global peril; a world of rising costs and dwindling supplies, of growing populations and declining production."

This was one of Kissinger's best oratorical efforts: not merely the clear-headed analysis of complex problems, for which he has often been noted, but convincing eloquence about the imperative of cooperation and a "global conception" in an increasingly interdependent but increasingly vulnerable world—coupled with a sharp reminder that time, indeed, is running out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Italian Visitor

Italy has become, to its misfortune, the extreme example of the disruption inflicted on industrial countries by the revolution in oil prices. The arrival here of Italy's President, Giovanni Leone, may consequently serve a larger purpose than anyone had in mind when the visit was first proposed months ago. Italy's current economic troubles are not unique. To the contrary, the Italians are only more exposed to the effects of the new prices than the rest of us. Imported oil contributes some 80 per cent of the primary energy supply in Italy—compared, for example, to 17 per cent in the United States. President Ford's conversations with his visitor, on the eve of the economic summit meeting, are going to sharpen his own sense of the international meaning of the oil issue. Since American attitudes on this crucial subject are still very fluid, and since the President is only beginning to develop his own foreign policy, the Italian visit could hardly have come at a better moment from the U.S. point of view.

But this meeting will serve another purpose, in terms of Italian politics, that is only barely visible from Washington. All state visits are symbolic gestures, and this one comes at a time when, for the first time since 1943, the Communist role in Italian politics is a matter of open discussion among

the other parties. By coming to Washington now, President Leone, as the senior figure in the Christian Democratic party, seems to be casting his weight in favor of the traditional alliance and against any new reliance upon Communist support in Italy's domestic affairs.

The present inflation and the prospect of higher unemployment this winter are putting great strain on the Italian government, perhaps more than can be met through another routine reshuffling of center-left coalition cabinets. Actually bringing the Communists into the cabinet does not seem to be a possibility. But some of the other parties' political managers are now trying to devise ways to assure some measure of Communist cooperation in the hard decisions ahead. The long isolation of the Communists may be ending. But although President Leone's office is largely ceremonial, he himself remains a man of considerable influence in the party that has dominated every Italian government since World War II, and he is using this trip to make his own opinion clear. He, like President Ford, is anxiously exploring the possibilities of bringing an old alliance to bear on new perplexities. This is reason enough to give the meetings between the two men special significance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ford and Europe

Gerald Ford has been in occupation of the White House for one and a half months now. The outstanding questions about this relatively unknown quantity of a President cannot long remain unanswered. And among those with questions to ask are the Europeans. In some respects, Europe and the United States have been drawing further apart from one another, and there is some doubt whether this summer's fence-mending has completely eliminated the friction from the machinery of the Europe-America alliance. Economic cooperation is at any rate still a trouble spot and the recrudescence of American opposition to keeping troops in Europe—and indeed anywhere else abroad—will soon put the continuity of Atlantic policies to the test. It is a test to which Europe, too, must submit. Whatever the Nine may have concocted over dinner in the Elysée in the way of a joint European policy, the question of partnership with America cannot be dodged.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Kennedy Vacuum

It will take more than Sen. Kennedy's "Sherman declaration" to end the speculation about his candidacy for the 1976 election campaign. Some commentators may interpret his "firm, final, and unconditional" opposition to running in 1976 as tactical. It is not unknown for candidates to pretend not to want to run, but Sen. Kennedy's statement is in a quite different category. If the rhetoric was not quite as rhythmic as Gen. Sherman's—"If nominated I will not campaign; if elected I will not serve"—his purpose seems as firm. Indeed, if he should run now—or even accept a draft—his credibility

could rightly be challenged. ("I said it. I can't find words in the English language that are more clear.") With a son with cancer, a wife who has been receiving psychiatric treatment for mental stress, two brothers who have been assassinated by political fanatics, and several unanswered questions remaining over his own role in Chappaquiddick, Sen. Kennedy has many reasons for withdrawing from the race.

President Ford is not unbeatable. In his first few days in office he did not put a foot wrong, but in granting Mr. Nixon a hurried pardon he demonstrated how easily a president can start losing support. His position is not nearly as strong as commentators were suggesting. It is doubtful whether any president would be able to do enough to satisfy the American public on the problem of inflation, but several could have made a better start than Mr. Ford.

—From the Guardian (London).

Oil Price Squeeze

Despite the lifting of the oil embargo and the reduction in gasoline consumption throughout the Western world, the industrialized nations have not gained decisive advantages over oil-producing countries, which have kept up their prices and reduced production while engaging on the road of nationalization. Because of the worsening of their balance-of-payments deficit, the disordered state of world financial mechanism and galloping inflation, Europe and Japan cannot absorb the shock of a new large-scale offensive by oil-exporting countries which, apparently intoxicated with success, are ready to press for new price increases in January.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

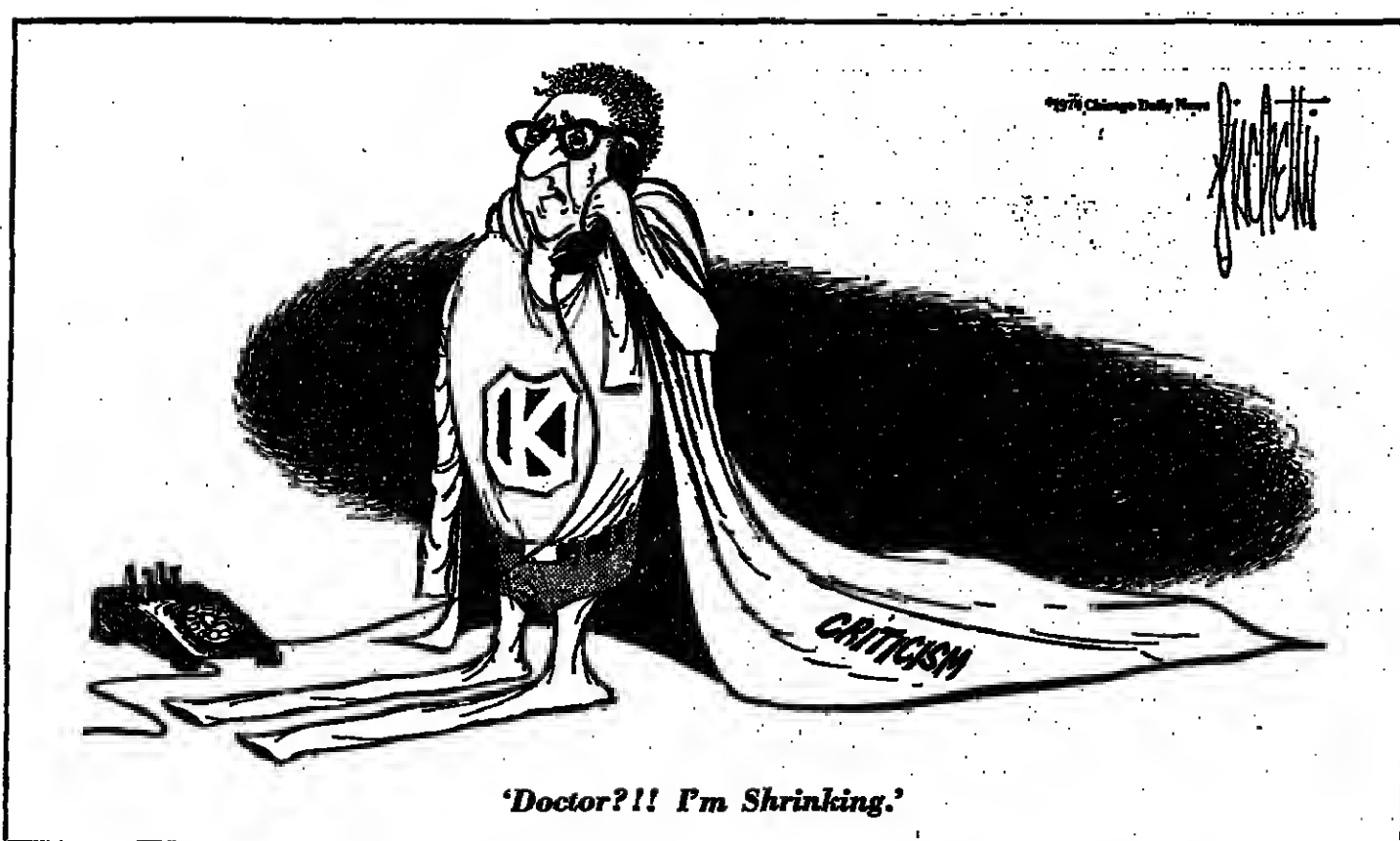
September 25, 1899

LONDON—The Admiralty has taken over the Union Steamship Company's steamers, Trojan and Spartan, and they are now being fitted up at Southampton to act as hospital ships in South African waters. A third vessel, the Arab, which will be required, is now on its way to Cape Town. The Union liner, Galata, leaves Southampton on Saturday with a cargo of ammunition, eight officers, 194 non-commissioned officers and men, 120 horses and 59 wagons. A portion will land at Cape Town and the remainder in Natal.

Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1924

NEW YORK—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated as candidate for the governorship of New York, the office to which his father was elected in 1898, on the first ballot taken at the Republican State Convention at Rochester this afternoon. The move to Roosevelt came before the ballot was half-finished, delegates quickly joining the stampede to get on the handwagon. Speaker Machin, the strongest of the upstate candidates, had withdrawn after Roosevelt decided to run.



'Doctor?! I'm Shrinking.'

'Nobody Drowned at Watergate'

By James Reston

EDGEMONT, Mass.—Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts said that he pulled out of the 1976 presidential election campaign because of his responsibilities to his family—and this is widely accepted as true—but obviously there were political considerations as well.

For the last few weeks, investigative reporters from Time magazine, the Boston Globe and other publications have been here on Martha's Vineyard island reviewing every detail of the Kennedy-Chappaquiddick tragedy.

Here, perhaps more than anywhere else, the death of Mary Jo Kopechne in a car driven over the Dyke Bridge by Sen. Kennedy, has remained a live and bitter controversy. On this island—aside from everything else—leaving a body in the water is unforgivable. Some members of the grand jury that examined the case expressed dissatisfaction with the unanswered and sometimes contradictory testimony in the still secret record.

Doubts

The foreman of the grand jury, Leslie Leland, a druggist in Vineyard Haven, has been particularly outspoken and critical about the way the case was handled, and he has recently been talking to Mike Wallace of CBS about discussing his doubts on Wallace's "Sixty Minutes" television program.

It is not to be assumed from this that Leland or any of the other grand jurors are claiming to have any startling new evidence in the case, but merely that some of them feel the inquiry was not as complete as it should have been, and certainly not as meticulous as the political and legal proceedings that led to the resignation of President Nixon.

Accordingly, as Kennedy remained ahead in the preference polls for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination, there was considerable pressure on newspapers and the networks to dramatize that they were going to review Chappaquiddick as carefully as they had investigated Watergate.

This may have had something to do with the timing of the senator's withdrawal, if not with the actual decision itself. For the longer he remained in the race, the clearer it became that the tragedy of Chappaquiddick was going to be replayed in the headlines and on the television screens, not just next year, but in the next few weeks—and go on through the campaign of '76.

Who Knows?

Maybe this was not a factor in the senator's decision—who knows what is in the mind of Kennedy, Nixon, Rockefeller, or anyone else—but the bumper sticker "Nobody

Drowned at Watergate" was an ominous symbol of the vicious things to come. Kennedy seems to believe that he could have survived it, won the nomination, lost 10 points on Chappaquiddick and picked up 20 on Watergate, but even if he had won, he would have divided his family, his party, and the country. And after a decade of war, scandal, and moral and political decay, Kennedy's decision to withdraw must have seemed to many an act of liberation for himself, his family, his party, and the nation.

In a way, when Nixon finally walked the plank, he took Kennedy over the side with him. The American people of all political persuasions are tired, sad and ashamed of the frustrations and moral squallor of the age, and worried about the effects of all this on their children. To choose between Watergate and Chappaquiddick in a savage personal campaign during the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence seemed too much, even to many of the most enthusiastic supporters

of President Kennedy and his brother, Robert.

Not lately, but usually, the Democrats are a practical outfit. They dominated American politics in the 30s, 40s, and 50s by running against Hoover and economic depression, and now they hope to recapture the White House by running against Nixon, Watergate, prices and unemployment.

Kennedy was by far their most attractive personality. In the last few years, he has become a more eloquent and impressive speaker in a hall than any of his brothers or any of his competitors in either party. He has done his homework on the coming issues and won the respect of the Senate more than his brother Jack. In short, he had everything but the main thing: he could not unite the country, or his party, or even his family in a political or moral crusade against the Republicans.

That is the hard part of the story in this that is hard to escape or define. But for the sudden ac-

cident here on the Chappaquiddick bridge five years ago, as for the startling shots that killed his two brothers, he would undoubtedly have moved into the White House in the election of 1976. And the irony is that, by that accident, he was started into both masculinity and responsibility, and in the same instant destroyed as a presidential candidate for the foreseeable future.

Actually, he is probably a more stable and dependable presidential character now than ever in his life—he has learned by failing and suffering—but there is some flaw or accident in the Kennedy clan that defies their ambitions, and in the end, he had to go. The surprising thing is that he recognized it. Old Joe, the Founding Father, probably would not have agreed. The guess here, on some knowledge of the Old Man, is that he would have wanted the last son to tough it out. But the senator took the other road, and both personally and politically, he was undoubtedly right.

Wallace: Democratic Trojan Horse

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Confound the hopes of Democratic leaders, Gov. George Wallace is slowly committing himself not to any ephemeral third-party presidential race in 1976 but to a drive for power within the Democratic party centered on 24 presidential primaries.

With the sudden power vacuum created by the "no draft" withdrawal of Sen. Edward Kennedy, the specter so hideous to the national Democratic party of Wallace rampant in the spring primaries begins to take threatening shape. Only Wallace now has a hard-core, dedicated national constituency.

At the least, this distorts Democratic primaries across the country. At the worst, it means Wallace may well enter the convention with the largest single bloc of first-ballot votes—largest by far, perhaps.

'Or Else'

If so, he would then be a Trojan horse inside the Democratic convention in position to make this demand: Make me your vice-presidential nominee—or else.

The "or else" is now being plotted by Wallace's political operatives, headed by Charles Sander—not yet as a certainty but as a contingency. If the party refused to give Wallace the second spot on the ticket (a refusal which today would be assured), Wallace would then walk out and take his place on state ballots as a third-party nominee. Here enters the politically cru-

cial question of when Wallace would bolt.

If he left the party in anger after the party's December mid-term convention in Kansas City, delighted Democratic leaders would be spared Wallace in the primaries and would expect him to drain conservative votes from the Republicans, as in 1968.

But if Wallace bolts in the summer of 1976, after entering the national convention as front-runner following multiple primary triumphs, he could be perceived as a victim of party discrimination. In that case, the Republicans might well be helped in November. So, the Wallace threat is credible.

Moreover, Wallace can wait that long. Wallace planners say a dozen states have cleared legal third-party ballot positions for November, 1976. The designated party varies, carrying such labels as American, American Independent party and Courage party. There will be many others—perhaps in all 50 states by 1976.

Wallace professes ignorance. "I don't know anything about it," he told us in his therapeutic exercise-bedroom in the governor's mansion here.

Ordered by his doctors to bed to cure an incipient infection from removal of a tiny stitch, Wallace nevertheless looked healthier than when we saw him last spring. Obviously, all plans depend on his still questionable health.

Assured of re-election as gov-

ernor on Nov. 5, he is talking more philosophically these days, particularly about the economic crisis. Let inflation continue its present course, he said, and it will lead to a calamity—"the radicalization of the great middle class." With the United States now urbanized, he warned that the "cushion" for younger unemployed workers and their wives to return to the family farmstead to wait out the crisis no longer exists.

Wallace is searching for a Wallace economic plan. He scorns what is coming out of Washington, both from the White House and from Democratic leaders. Comparing the American condition today to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, he sees an ever-more-powerful Russia, a United States unable to affect the price of oil and at least two more years of runaway inflation.

Money Base

A new link to Richard Vignone's right-wing fund-raising operation, both he and Wallace's campaign treasurer, this list of assured contributors, more than 250,000, is expanding at the rate of 100,000 a year. He took in \$1 million the last nine months; much of it then rolled over to develop larger (fully committed) contributors. No other Democrat has nearly so broad a money base.

Wallace plans to go—"quietly, I hope"—to the Kansas City convention. A private letter to major Wallace contributors mailed last week tells why: "Gov. Wallace is making plans to represent you and vigorously voice his objection to any plans for the adoption of a [party] charter that resembles the platform that came out of the 1972 convention."

He is constructing his grand design, probably, to the anguish of anti-Wallace party leaders who wish he would go third party well before 1976. "They're not afraid of me," he told us. "They're afraid of the people I represent."

Counter-Unit To Oil Cartel: A Tall Order

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The brave words spoken by the President and the secretaries of state and the Treasury about the international oil cartel served a useful purpose. They have created an atmosphere of crisis in which it is possible to junk the old policy and create a new one.

But the international oil hand is very hard to play. It is a deep question whether the Ford administration has the skill and experience necessary to organize, here at home and with this country's allies, the counter-cartel that can arrest price increases.

The old policy on oil was developed by Treasury Secretary William Simon with the approval of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The basic idea was to court Saudi Arabia with special offers of military assistance and investment opportunity.

Easing Price

In return the Saudis were supposed to work within the oil producers' cartel (or OPEC) for an easing of the price which had quadrupled since last year. After Mr. Simon visited Saudi Arabia last month, he predicted that there would in fact be a price break.

But when OPEC met in Vienna on Sept. 12, it took action to raise prices. So the statements made by Mr. Ford and Secretaries Kissinger and Simon last week were a riposte to a slap in the face. They served notice that the old Mr. Nice Guy policy is now done. In formulating a new policy, the first element is a realization that the oil price cannot be broken simply by Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are too vulnerable to the pressure of inter-Arab politics to swing the deal alone. They need the protective covering of a couple of other members of the cartel.

The obvious candidates are Venezuela and Iran, two producing countries outside the Arab world. Because both are friendly to the West and need oil revenues immediately for economic development, they are sensitive to the pull of the United States and its allies.

If it came to a choice between cutting production or cutting price, they would probably be prepared to cut price. Particularly if the cut in price were associated with concessions by the United States and its allies on defense and trade.

The condition for putting Iran and Venezuela in the presence of a choice between price and production is a surplus of oil, if members can only maintain it by cutting production. The oil revenue immediately easily support a cut in price. But a big surplus puts the pressure on the Venezuelans to go for a price cut.

The way to get a big surplus is also not in doubt. Consensus of oil can be cut in the U.S. by rationing or by taxes on gasoline or some combination of those measures.

To be effective, of course, American cut in consumption would have to be supplemented, by similar measures in Japan, Western Europe. There would have to be a counter-cartel. The Japanese and Europeans would probably demand as condition for joining the United States that America undertake to meet their emergency oil needs in a crunch, and further that there be an end to discriminatory policies by which American companies have fenced foreign companies out of the international petroleum field.

Crisis

In an atmosphere of crisis, all these measures could be taken. Officials in the Federal Energy Administration, the State Department and the Treasury have all done work on planning. At Camp David this week, the finance and foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Japan and West Germany will meet to coordinate international oil policy. The presence of France—so long absent from such efforts—shows what could be done in the crisis atmosphere.

But all this is a very tall order. It is not clear that any of the parties—the allies, the American public, the Congress or even the administration—are fully prepared for the drastic measures required to put together an effective counter-cartel. Oil rationing and higher taxes on oil, for instance, would come as a big surprise to most people. So it is at least possible that the Ford administration has moved too abruptly from apathy to panic. It may have to postpone a showdown, and it might emerge from this affair looking like a man who speaks loudly and carries a small stick.

The 6,000 Americans Who Retired in Poland

By Judy Coates

WARSAW (IHT).—Poles point out how well retired U.S. citizens live in Warsaw and wish they were poor like that.

They find it absurd that people who receive \$150 in Social Security payments a month in the United States pinch pennies as Poles do in Poland. In Warsaw, U.S. pensioners who receive Social Security checks have the newest apartments, wall-to-wall carpeting and appliances that work.

Since pensioners have enough money to buy washers and dryers, their wives are relieved of boiling sheets and scrubbing laundry by hand, as many Polish women do.

Unlike the Polish citizens, pensioners frequently attend the opera and play and dine weekly in expensive restaurants instead of the crowded "milk bars"—soup kitchens.

The pensioners have fine furniture, cars and furs and other personal items which they are allowed to bring, duty-free, when establishing households.

The retired people—about 6,000—moved to Poland for a number of reasons: To return to the land and language of their youth, to travel or simply to feel safe on city streets. The main reason, though, is that the U.S. dollar stretches farther in Poland than it does in the United States.

A Bonanza

Pensioners receive 60 zlotys per U.S. dollar from the PEO, the Polish National Bank. A \$150 Social Security check in Poland means 9,000 zlotys per month, a bonanza in comparison to Polish wages. Mechanical engineers in

Poland earn about 6,000 zlotys per month; office department heads earn about 4,000 zlotys, both considered good salaries.

But an average month's food costs more than 1,000 zlotys—and prices have increased this year, with gasoline rising from 5 zlotys to 8 zlotys a liter. (That means almost 80 cents a gallon for U.S. pensioners; tourists pay the equivalent of \$1.80 per gallon.)

Due to low wages, many Polish mothers work, leaving youngsters with elderly relatives or neighbors. It is not unusual to find men holding two or three jobs, despite Poland's six-day work week. (Normally Saturday is a six-hour work day, but the government declared five "free" Saturdays this year and promises more next year.)

Savings Gone

Pensioners for retired Poles amount to roughly one-half their working wage, which barely covers necessities.

But even retired persons who receive union or company pensions in addition to Social Security checks pinch pennies in Chicago or New York City, according to Besse Miecz, 72, of Warsaw, formerly of New York, who has dipped into her savings several times since she retired from the garment industry.

"All my savings are gone now; I had to draw money out every month in New York to pay the rent," she said. "How can you afford the opera in New York? I could never go after I retired in 1968."

She and many other older Americans have worked decades only to find retirement brought

a time of acute financial worry due to illness and inflation.

To live in Poland, U.S. citizens on pensions must buy a modern apartment with U.S. dollars through the PEO in New York or Chicago before moving to Poland. The cost varies between \$4,000 and \$6,000 depending upon size. (Houses cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000 and are for those who want to live in the countryside.)

Making arrangements with the Polish government takes nearly a year; some have waited two years for an apartment. (Polish citizens themselves must wait seven to eight years, unless they have foreign currency instead of zlotys to pay with.)

After the initial purchase, a monthly maintenance bill of 360 to 680 zlotys (\$5 to \$11) is the only charge. Electricity costs about 200 zlotys (\$2.30) per month and telephones 100 zlotys (\$1.68). Eating well, a monthly food bill for one person is 2,000 zlotys (\$33) and there are no sales taxes, property taxes or mortgages.

Some Prices

Some consider it too much bother to bring their belongings from the United States, as did Mrs. Miecz, who brought only her clothes.

"Everything I need I can buy cheaper here," Mrs. Miecz said, pointing out that a couch costs 2,000 zlotys (\$33), a little refrigerator 700 zlotys (\$12) and a "good kitchen set with four chairs" 950 zlotys (\$16).

With the security of a completely paid-for home for the rest of her life and no property taxes,

Mrs. Miecz has a financial independence to do what she dreamed about: travel to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, France and Italy.

"I never could do this before because transportation from the United States is so expensive," she said. "And I'll return for a stay once a year to the States because of course I couldn't stay away from my family," said Mrs. Miecz, the grandmother of five.

Travel is not so easy for Polish citizens. To travel to a non-Communist country, a Pole must get a notarized invitation from a citizen of that country, who provides to pay expenses and provide medical care for him. After that, he must go through the tedious process of applying for a passport, which may or may not be approved without explanation. Poles traveling abroad are permitted to take only \$100 in foreign currency out of the country.

The Polish government, however, is quite relaxed with U.S. retirees. They are free to travel on their U.S. passports and may purchase tickets on the Polish National Airlines (LOT) in zlotys.

Trip to U.S.

A trip to the United States and back costs about 13,000 zlotys (\$217). (From the United States to Poland, the cost is more than \$700 for a round-trip ticket.)

The U.S. Social Security checks, however, are not checks at all: They are vouchers which can be used only in Poland, according to U.S. Consul Michael Cline in Warsaw. Recipients receive 80 per cent of their money in zlotys

and 20 per cent in PEO coupons called "boni." According to Mr. Cline, boni are nearly as valuable as dollars in Poland.

Retirees use boni to purchase products imported from other countries, virtually inaccessible to Poles who have only zlotys. Boni, like hard cash, have the added value of putting the bearer first in line for hard-to-get consumer items.

The latest of the checks arriving from the United States is the major drawback for retirees in Poland and is their favorite topic of conversation.

One Christmas

"The checks are always late, close to the end of the month," Mr. Cline said. "One horrible example was when they came late last Christmas. This is the only source of income for most of these people. We shoot off telegrams to Washington but it doesn't seem to do any good."

Although Social Security checks are only routed through the consulate, Mr. Cline fields complaints in the absence of a Social Security representative. He pointed out that retirees are denied U.S. Medicare benefits. But in Poland, medical bills are so low U.S. retirees are undisturbed.

Adam Kosikowski, 76, formerly of Allentown, Pa., now of Warsaw, laughed when he talked about a medical bill he received a couple of years ago for an operation on his hand.

"They only charged me 55 zlotys (less than \$1) for a 10-day stay, including the doctor, operation and every-

thing," he said. "It was so low I thought there was some mistake, so I asked the doctor. He felt sort of bad and explained that because I was not a Polish citizen, they were forced to charge me something." A set of false teeth cost him 1,200 zlotys (\$20) and new lenses for his glasses 120 zlotys (\$2).

Medical costs have gone up since then but U.S. retirees in Poland are still smiling and canceling their medical insurance policies, as did Casimir Nowacki, 70, a 20-year resident of both Los Angeles and New York. Now he lives in Warsaw.

He and his wife, Grace, who have been living in Poland six years, pay 80 zlotys (\$1) for a visit to a general practitioner. If their doctor refers them to a specialist or physical therapist, the only additional expense is a tip, Mr. Nowacki said.

The disadvantages of living in Poland rate as minor irritations.

Production of consumer items is uneven in Poland, causing all stores to be short of certain things for weeks. Standing in line for 15 minutes to be waited on in stores is not unusual; self-service groceries are just beginning to emerge.

And telephone installation involves a wait of a year or two because there are not enough lines in the newer parts of Warsaw.

In the central part of town, only one high-rise apartment building is open now to U.S. retirees. When that building is full, retirees will have to live on the outskirts of town.

The Polish government allows U.S. retirees to engage in small businesses or specialized crafts, but a lot of discouraging red tape is involved.

The retirees subscribe to the U.S. newspapers and magazines they want, but their letters from the United States sometimes

arrive in little plastic bags, compliments of the Polish government. Mr. Nowacki said it is done only to insure that no undeclared U.S. currency is entering Poland. (Black-marketers get 100 zlotys or more per dollar in Poland.)

Homesickness for the United States, however, is one thing that doesn't seem to plague U.S. retirees, most of whom spoke Polish before moving to Poland. Mrs. Nowacki—who accompanied her Polish husband to Warsaw but who is not Polish herself—said, "I worked hard when I was in the States and I don't miss it a bit. I don't have time to be homesick. And I am so happy here."

Her husband vetoed buying a washer and dryer. "I told Grace no, we came to Poland for a better life," Mr. Nowacki said. "If Polish citizens send their laundry out to have it done, so can we."



Casimir and Grace Nowacki, formerly of Los Angeles and New York, in their Warsaw apartment.

Judy Coates

MUSIC IN BERLIN

A Static Production Of 'Death in Venice'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (IHT).—Transferring a work of art from one medium to another presents intricate problems. The German premiere of Benjamin Britten's opera based on Thomas Mann's novella "Death in Venice" leaves one wondering whether Britten, for all his operatic experience and accomplishments, has managed this successfully in this work.

The word static best characterizes the evening. The gala, one-night audience, guided international critics here in the Festival, now in its 11th year, to a much of West Berlin's opera house, which is a reaction at intervals—empty seats dotted the wing the second half.

The Deutsche Oper Berlin has lavished loving care upon this production. It has entrusted its musical guidance to this house's chief conductor, Gerd Albrecht. It brought Anthony Beech from England to stage it and engaged Jürgen Henze to provide the decor. Walter Hasencamp has done his customary excellent

work training the chorus, and Ronald Hynd has created lively choreography. Donald Grobe, in the leading role, does a stunning job. Yet one must reluctantly classify the overall product as a disappointment.

On the credit side, Donald Grobe's Gustav von Aschenbach taps everyone else by a wide margin. Britten almost seductively allots his hero some extremely difficult music during the first minutes of the opera, with no chance to warm up, but Grobe from the beginning showed remarkable security and authority. Even Germans in the audience praised this American tenor's German diction.

Rolf Kühne also drew strong applause for the six roles assigned to him, all of them adding up to a mysterious personage who seems to steer Aschenbach toward Venice, shocking enlightenment, and death. Other regulars of this excellent ensemble filled the numerous roles expertly.

Alfonso Pinero danced the mute role of Tadzio, who gradually becomes the object of Aschenbach's helpless infatuation. Compact with a long torso and relatively short legs, he both moved and danced with youthful seductiveness, but his makeup did him no favor by going too far toward the epigone.

Aschenbach's slowly awakening, reluctant, hopeless yearning for Tadzio constitutes the entire drama of Mann's sad little tale. For a variety of reasons, that yearning—a state of mind, after all—does not become credible in this production. One wonders whether it really could in any.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

An American organist, George Baker, 29, has won the grand prize for interpretation of the Chantres (France) organ competition, and two honorable mentions in the same category went to a South African, Willem Viljoen, and another American, William Paul Haller. No grand prize in improvisation was awarded in this year's competition, which attracted a total of 35 entries. It has also been announced that in the future the competition, which heretofore has taken place annually on the organ of the Chantres Cathedral, will be held every two years.

The opera season of the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels opens Oct. 4 with Cavalli's "L'Erismena." In the musical version prepared by Alan Curtis, who will conduct. The sets and costumes are by Filippo Sanjust.

Stockholm Art Theft

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—A lithograph and several paintings by Marc Chagall were stolen from a gallery here Sunday. The police said it was the fourth theft of Chagall paintings here in five months.

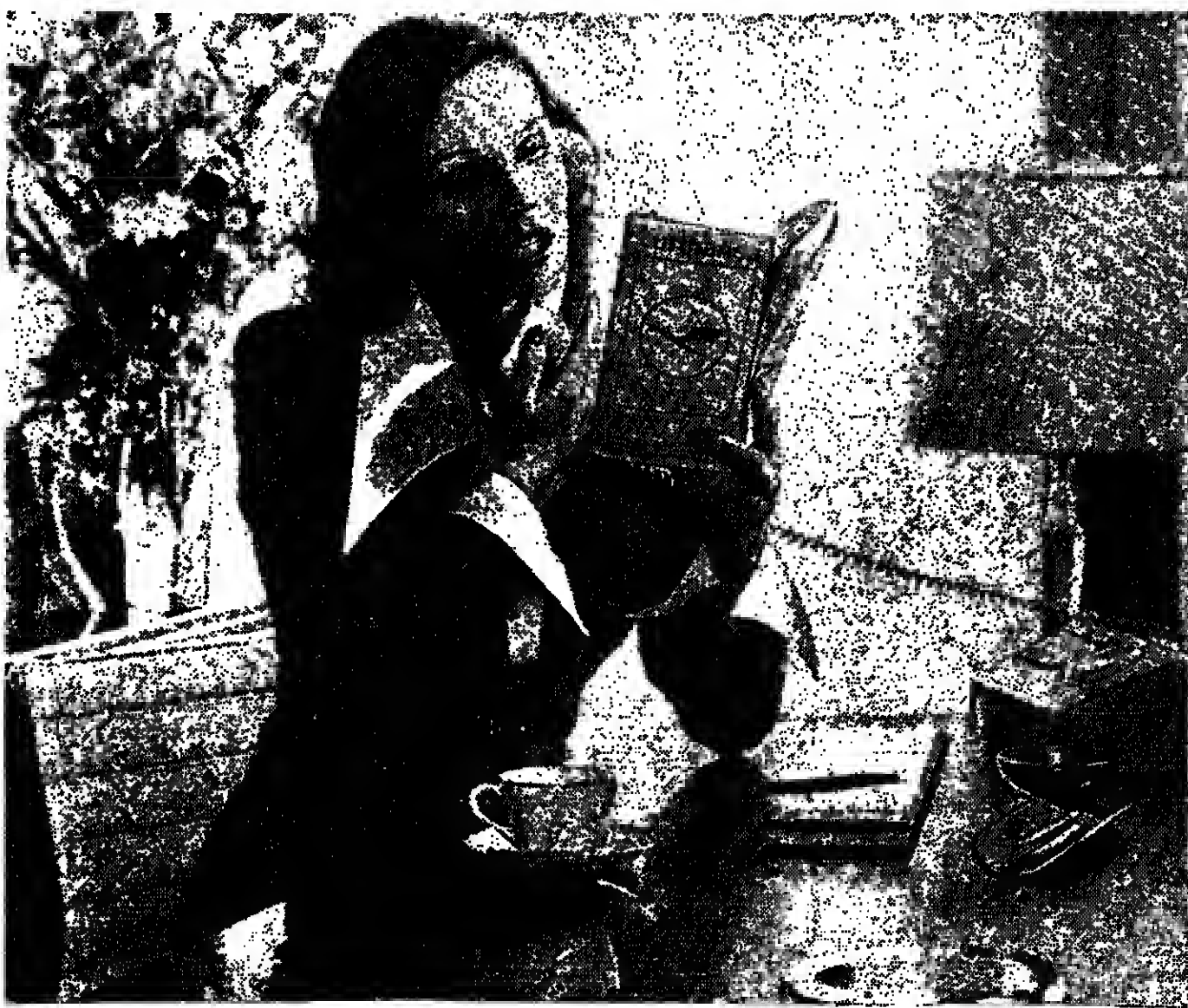
The staging is a co-production with the Holland Festival, where it was given its first performances last summer.

The regular season of the Orchestre de Paris opens with two concert performances of Strauss's "Salome," Oct. 5 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées and Oct. 8 at the Palais des Congrès, with Sir Georg Solti conducting and Grace Bumbry in the title part. Ruth Hesse will sing the role of Herodiade, Gerhard Stolze that of Herod, and Thomas Stewart the Jokanaan.

The photographer Lucien Aigner will have showings of his work at the Amerika House in Hamburg from Oct. 8-31 and in Chalon-sur-Saône, France, at Europhot from Oct. 1 to Nov. 4. An exhibition of his work is now on view in Budapest at the Hungarian Institution of Cultural Relations through Sept. 28.

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(Continued on Page 19)

French Tighten Curbs Credit and Prices

By Carl Gewirtz

Sept. 25 (AP).—The government, heavily criticized for not acting more vigorously to combat inflation, today tightened its price and credit restrictions.

The government now plans to restrict price increases by an overall maximum of 10 percent on costs, raw material and productivity gains, and to limit the price of a branch of industry and to limit for one year through 1975.

The previous price controls, industry had been allowed to add the cost of raw materials to the sales price. However, the commodity price as registered modest declines in industrial prices have led to advances. At present, prices are rising at an average of 17 percent, or the 15 percent rise in retail price index.

Finance Ministry said the new law is "simpler and more effective" than the old one. It that firms that violate it will be penalized and to submit their entire sales to the government for review.

Threatening up on credit, the Ministry said the new law will limit the amount of new loans. In October, when bank credit will be expanded 13 percent, the corresponding 1973 rate of expansion that is in force for some time.

However, the December has been cut back to 10 percent.

represents a considerable on business considering

British Stocks Slump to a Year Low

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—

Shares on the London Stock Exchange tumbled today, with financial Times closing in a share index down 6.5 at its lowest level in 18 years.

The decline was attributed to factors, including public opinion polls showing a big lead for the Conservative Party in the national election set for next year.

Another factor in the decline was the fairly wide range of selling by a States Institution. One also said he believed some institutions were selling with a view to building up a subscription for a rights issue announced yesterday by the Union.

The department's latest projections show that wheat prospects for the crop year that began July 1 are 5.9 million tons below last month's forecast, and coarse grains, mainly livestock feed, are down 3.5 million tons.

The deterioration resulted mainly from weather developments, such as drought in European grain-production areas, and from threatening late-maturing crops in Canada.

The report said the world is likely to wind up the year with even smaller food reserves than expected, despite a predicted 25.6 million-ton decline in global consumption.

The department also gave its first official prediction for world rice crops, saying the outlook was for a decline of 1 percent.

One encouraging element was an indication that less of the grain would be fed to livestock.

"It looks like we'll get through the year, but it's going to be tight," said Dawson Abalt, the department's assistant chief economist, summing up the food-supply outlook.

The magnitude of the decline in crop prospects is greater than the reported amount of the food imports needed by India to alleviate a crisis.

The department said world wheat production is expected to be 551.5 million tons, compared with 564.5 million predicted a month ago and 567.5 produced last year.

It said world feed-grain production is now estimated at 581.5 million tons compared with 585.5 million tons forecast a month ago.

"Reduced wheat output in the United States, Canada and the U.S.S.R. will likely result in a further lowering of world wheat stock levels during 1974-75 instead of the modest increase which was anticipated on Aug. 20," the report said.

"Feed-grain stocks at the end of 1974-75 are currently also expected to be lower than last month's estimate, but this prospect could easily be reversed since it depends mainly upon the extent of decline in animal feeding rates which has already begun."

that the economy is expanding at about a 4 1/2 per cent annual rate and prices are rising at about a 15 per cent rate. Thus, just to keep pace business would need a credit expansion of at least 20 per cent.

The credit limits appear to be directed at improving the nation's balance of payments by encouraging an inflow of foreign funds bolstering the nation's reserves and by driving industry to expand its exports.

Loans French companies arrange abroad are not subject to control. This loophole, while favoring large, internationally known companies, has been tolerated because the proceeds of these loans, when converted for francs at home, boost the nation's foreign currency holdings needed to finance this year's oil-inspired trade deficit of some 24 billion francs (about \$5 billion). This inflow is expected to accelerate in light of the latest credit cut-back.

Credits needed to finance production aimed for export are exempt from the restrictions. Short-term export credits, which had been allowed to rise 15 percent this month over the 1973 month, will increase 25 percent in October, November and December from the corresponding year-ago month, the Finance Ministry reported today.

Bankers say that one effect of the credit controls is to encourage industry to turn down its supplies since it will be difficult and costly to find the money to finance new purchases.

This will reduce imports in the case of foreign supplies and reduce pressure on domestic prices by easing demand for home-made goods.

Bankers also see the credit restrictions leading to a cutback in industry's spending on new equipment. While this may entail sacrificing some of the economy's potential growth, they point out it will also reduce imports as much of industry's heavy equipment comes from abroad.

Forecast on World Grain Is Gloomy, U.S. Unit Reports

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The outlook for world grain production, with governments already worried over increasing hunger, has grown worse in the last month, the Department of Agriculture reported yesterday.

The department's latest projections show that wheat prospects for the crop year that began July 1 are 5.9 million tons below last month's forecast, and coarse grains, mainly livestock feed, are down 3.5 million tons.

The deterioration resulted mainly from weather developments, such as drought in European grain-production areas, and from threatening late-maturing crops in Canada.

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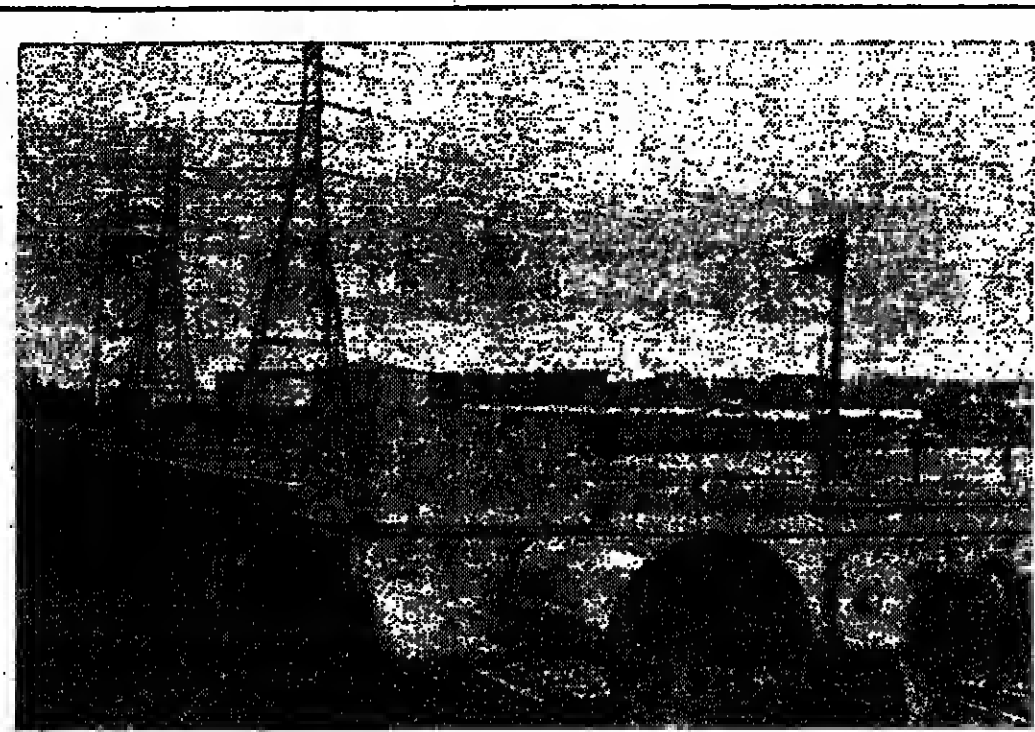
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GOING NOWHERE—Unladen flat cars used for transporting new autos lie stationary as 1,800 workers at Ford's plant at Dagenham, England, continue a wage strike. Ford has lost production of about 24,000 cars since dispute began Sept. 9.

But Pre-Summit Talks Said to Be Useful

U.S. Aides Rule Out Economic 'Quick Fix'

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Ford administration officials, preparing for Friday's summit meeting on inflation, are saying the same thing they said before 12 preliminary conferences and over a hundred hours of debate: There are no quick solutions to the nation's economic problems.

White House economic advisers and cabinet officers interviewed in the last two days generally agreed that "foolish" meetings leading to the summit produced few fresh, politically feasible ideas for dealing quickly and decisively with inflation.

"You cannot expect essentially new ideas in a critical sense," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic

Advisers, adding that "new ideas in economics get exposed early on, not at meetings like this."

But Mr. Greenspan and other high administration officials who participated in the preliminary meetings all insisted that the summit meeting will help President Ford construct an effective, politically acceptable economic program.

"The beauty of it is," said Secretary of Commerce Frederick Denz, "that never before has the American public as a whole had an opportunity to participate in the development of economic policy... there has been a lot of education over the last few weeks."

Kenneth Rush, economic counselor to President Ford, said that while "nothing new really came forth" from the foothill meetings, the discussions did serve to focus the attention of the meetings on areas "we had not given sufficient weight to before."

And Mr. Greenspan said that the importance of the meetings was not the ideas that came up as much as the key areas on which the discussions focused and would therefore receive special consideration by the administration.

He would not be specific, saying that these areas would become apparent when Mr. Ford presents his economic program.

Agreed on Non-Issues

Mr. Greenspan also said that the meetings were important not so much for a consensus on new ways to fight inflation as in what he said was a "vast consensus on non-issues."

Some issues, he explained, were treated as if they were not even worth debate, including the possibility of an immediate cure for inflation, increases in employment and production and a "quick fix" to stimulate economic activity.

This delineation of "non-issues," Mr. Greenspan suggested, gave the President the outlines of a general area within which he could formulate an acceptable economic program.

The administration officials did point to broad areas of agreement that emerged from the meetings. For example, the great majority of those who spoke on monetary policy at almost all of the meetings called for some easing of the restrictive policy of the Federal Reserve System. In fact, the Fed has already eased the brakes slightly.

There was also broad agreement that monetary wage and price controls should not be reimposed.

The need for industry, labor and government to formulate a program to increase national

productivity and for a broad public employment program to ameliorate possible high unemployment were accepted by most of the participants in the preliminary meetings.

The most surprising consensus, in the view of administration officials, was for some sort of tax break for lower-income families. Mr. Rush, for example, pointed out that even businessmen generally favored lower taxes for the poor.

Biggest Mutual Fund in U.S. Is Subject of Probe by SEC

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—Investors Diversified Services Inc. (IDS), whose mutual fund assets of \$5.5 billion are the largest in the United States, is the target of a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation that could have significant repercussions on the securities industry.

No charges of law violations have been filed in the case. If any charges are brought, however, they would bring damaging publicity to the beleaguered securities industry, and they could result in severe sanctions against some brokerage houses.

At the moment, the probe centers on the activities of William Langfield, IDS's former chief trader for over-the-counter securities. Besides overseeing the trading in IDS's \$250-million-plus holdings in OTC stocks, the 39-year-old Mr. Langfield, over the past four years, traded repeatedly for his personal account.

He acknowledges that he ran up some \$300,000 in trading profits on an initial outlay of less than \$10,000, mainly dealing in lots smaller than 500 shares but sometimes making as many as a half-dozen trades a day.

No Comment

SEC officials decline to discuss the investigation. Wall Street sources, however, say the SEC is trying to determine whether Mr. Langfield got preferential treatment from brokerage houses to enable him to buy stocks below their market price or get other breaks that would enhance his chances for gain.

The SEC also is said to be looking into whether Mr. Langfield violated securities laws by

U.S. Deficit in Trade Hits Record in Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The United States had a record monthly deficit in its trade with foreign countries in August, the Commerce Department reported today.

The higher cost of foreign oil continued to be the major factor in the nation's worsening trade picture, but there also was a big increase in imports of manufactured goods during the month.

Imports during August were valued at \$2.5 billion, while exports totaled \$2.37 billion, making August the fourth straight month in which the nation has had a trade deficit.

The August deficit of more than \$1.1 billion was the biggest monthly deficit in the nation's history. The previous record deficit was \$800 million in October, 1971, when there was a dock strike.

The United States had a \$1.3-billion trade surplus last year, its first in three years. But the first eight months of 1974 now show a total deficit of \$2.1 billion.

The amount paid for imported oil and oil products last month was \$2.5 billion, an increase of more than \$100 million from July and more than three times the \$788 million spent on such imports in August, 1973.

The amount of oil imported also increased to total 150 million barrels, a rise of 5 million barrels over July.

Also contributing to the deficit was a \$300-million increase in imports of manufactured goods. The total for the month was nearly \$1.8 billion.

The total spent on imports in August rose 5.2 percent above July while the total received for exports rose only eight-tenths of 1 percent. For the first eight months of the year exports re-

ceipts are 34 per cent above last year and import payments are 41 per cent higher.

Computed on another basis—which includes the cost of insurance and freight—the August deficit was \$1.8 billion.

The latest trade figures appear to be a clear demonstration that the United States cannot escape a substantial trade deficit in 1974.

Probably the only developments that could change this outlook would be a sharply reduced need for foreign oil or a major surge in export activity, both of which are highly unlikely in the present economic situation.

Pirelli Loss Narrows to \$4 Million

MILAN, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—Pirelli SpA, the holding company for Industrie Pirelli SpA, the Italian rubber group, today announced a loss of 2.6 billion lire (\$4 million) in the year ended April 30, sharply narrower than the loss of 26.3 billion lire the year before.

The board of directors has decided to cover the loss from reserves so as to submit to the shareholders' assembly Friday a no profit-no loss balance.

Pirelli SpA, which is linked by an integration agreement to Dunlop Holdings Ltd., of Britain, noted its results were conditioned by the negative results of Industrie Pirelli, which posted a loss of 163 billion lire for 1973. This was, however, less than half the 1972 deficit.

Pirelli SpA, owns a 51 per cent interest in Industrie Pirelli with the balance controlled by Dunlop. It said the recovery of the rubber group was hampered by production losses linked to labor unrest and to underutilization of plants.

Other negative factors were sharp increases in the cost of raw materials and money and the energy crisis, which resulted in slack demand for autos and tires.

Cologne Council Bars Herstatt Compensation

COLOGNE, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—City administrative chief Heinz Mohren has obtained authority to seek higher compensation for Cologne's deposits at the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt than the 40 per cent suggested by a neutral mediator.

Mayor John van Nes Ziegler said following a meeting of the city's finance committee that Mr. Mohren has been "delegated to negotiate further in this matter." The committee found the proposed compensation plan to be "in every respect unsatisfactory for the city of Cologne."

Company Reports

General Tire & Rubber			
	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	408.5	337.0	
Profits (millions)	18.4	17.4	
Per Share	0.86	0.82	
Beech Aircraft			
	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,234.9	985.1	
Profits (millions)	55.4	55.9	
Per Share	2.60	2.63	

Beatrice Foods			
	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,030.1	890.5	
Profits (millions)	35.05	31.11	
Per Share	0.45	0.40	
First Half			
	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,035.4	1,729.3	
Profits (millions)	69.5	61.12	
Per Share	0.89	0.79	

(*)—Revised.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Postpones Use of Wankel

General Motors has indefinitely postponed action of the Wankel rotary engine in cars because it says the engine currently meets U.S. emission standards without significant loss of fuel economy. The move deals a severe blow to the engine's future, it in the United States. GM was the only auto maker who had announced plans to use the engine and the postponement, on the part of the engine's biggest booster, Edward Cole, does not bode well for the engine's future. GM originally planned to use a rotary-engine car this autumn, but the emissions-fuel economy problem forced it to delay that debut until late in the 1975-model year. The biggest maker currently building Wankel engines is Kogyo of Japan.

Belgium Sees Unit to Solve

Belgium Corp., the U.S. synthetic fibers and film firm, has agreed in principle to sell polyethylene business, including manufacturing operations located in Texas, to a unit to solve the Belgian chemicals. The agreement provides that Celanese apply a portion of the ethylene raw material for the Texas plant for five years.

Denial Forecasts Profit Gain

Denial Petroleum net income this year is set to rise to about \$300 million, 55 a share of \$5.5 billion, chairman Armand estimates. The per-share figure is \$1.50 higher than projected by some of the analysts. The projection of \$5 a share, more is, is dependent on whether there is a coal-ty stocks, any tax action Congress might

take and any change in our relations with foreign governments," president Joseph Baird said. The executives also say the company is seriously considering changing its accounting method to value inventories on a "last-in, first-out" (LIFO) basis, taking about \$30 million away from reported earnings. They also say a resumption of a dividend on common shares is still a "real possibility."

Rothmans Warns of Lower Earnings

Rothmans International warns its earnings for the year ending March 31, 1975, will be lower than in fiscal 1974 despite what it said were record monthly sales in July and August. "Unfortunately, such is the financial climate that we have now to endure that this growth in our business is not producing the level of profits we would like to see," the company says. Sir Derek Pritchard, chairman, says the company's profit margins remain under pressure as statutory price controls in Britain and other countries make it difficult to achieve all the necessary increases in the company's selling prices for its tobacco products.

Cavenham Sees Higher Overseas Net

Cavenham, the U.K. food processor and distributor, expects higher overseas profit in the year ending next March but lower domestic profit, says chairman James Goldsmith. Sales are running at a yearly level of more than \$1.4 billion, of which some 70 per cent is overseas business. Overall trading profits are expected to be "respectable in a very difficult year," he said. Cavenham sales for the year ended last March were \$737.05 million, up from \$451.68 million a year earlier. Profits rose to \$214.74 million from \$144.34 million.

Australian Dollar Devalued by 12%

CANBERRA, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Australian dollar was devalued by 12 per cent yesterday and no longer will be tied to the U.S. dollar, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced.

He said that initially under the new arrangement the Australian dollar would be worth \$1.3090 U.S., compared with \$1.4870 before the devaluation.

In future the exchange rate for the Australian dollar will be determined by changes in an average of foreign currency values weighted in accordance with trading significance to Australia, he said.

Soon after the Australian, neighboring New Zealand announced a 9 per cent devaluation of its dollar.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian consumer price index for September was up 1.76 per cent from August and 15.6 per cent from the year-earlier month, according to the Economics Ministry figures published today. In the first nine months the rise in the consumer price index was 12.7 per cent.

AUTOPISTAS DEL MARE NOSTRUM, S.A.

CONCESIONARIA DEL ESTADO

U.A.E. Dirhams 100,000,000

8 1/2% Guaranteed Bonds Due 1989

Unconditionally and Irrevocably Guaranteed as to Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by the

SPANISH STATE

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)

Fiscal Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF ABU DHABI

Advisors to the Company

BANCO CENTRAL

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

TRUST COMPANY

-1974- Stocks and Div in S P/E					S&P 100s High Low Last. Chg					-1974- Stocks and Div in S P/E					S&P 100s High Low Last. Chg				
(Continued from Page 8.)																			
15%	10%	PacAsh	1.20	30	11%	11%	11%	11%	41%	39%	DCA cvpt	4	15	41	39%	41%	41%	41%	41%
24%	17%	PacGas	1.80	5	24%	10%	17%	18	42%	11%	AdmRate	2	144	144	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
24%	17%	PacGas	1.80	5	24%	10%	17%	18	42%	11%	AdmRate	2	144	144	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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24%	17%	PacGas	1.80	5	24%	10%	17%	18	42%	11%	AdmRate	2	144	144	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
24%	17%	PacGas	1.80	5	24														

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Cash				U.S. COMMODITY PRICES			
Prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:							
Commodity and unit		Wed.	Year ago				
FOODS				SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)			
Wool Acra, lb.	1.06 1/4	90 1/2		Oct	142.00	143.00	155.00
Cocoa & Banton, lb.	.50	90 1/2		Dec	142.00	143.00	144.00
TEXTILES				Jan	144.00	145.00	146.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Mar	146.00	147.00	148.00
MINERALS				May	148.00	149.00	150.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Jul	150.00	151.00	152.00
MEATS				Oct	152.00	153.00	154.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Dec	154.00	155.00	156.00
GRAIN				Jan	156.00	157.00	158.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Mar	158.00	159.00	160.00
IRON & STEEL				May	160.00	161.00	162.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Jul	162.00	163.00	164.00
COAL				Oct	164.00	165.00	166.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Dec	166.00	167.00	168.00
WHEAT				Jan	168.00	169.00	170.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Mar	170.00	171.00	172.00
BARLEY				May	172.00	173.00	174.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Jul	174.00	175.00	176.00
RYE				Oct	176.00	177.00	178.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Dec	178.00	179.00	180.00
MAIZE				Jan	180.00	181.00	182.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Mar	182.00	183.00	184.00
WHEAT				May	184.00	185.00	186.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Jul	186.00	187.00	188.00
BARLEY				Oct	188.00	189.00	190.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Dec	190.00	191.00	192.00
RYE				Jan	192.00	193.00	194.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Mar	194.00	195.00	196.00
MAIZE				May	196.00	197.00	198.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Jul	198.00	199.00	200.00
WHEAT				Oct	200.00	201.00	202.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Dec	202.00	203.00	204.00
BARLEY				Jan	204.00	205.00	206.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Mar	206.00	207.00	208.00
RYE				May	208.00	209.00	210.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Jul	210.00	211.00	212.00
MAIZE				Oct	212.00	213.00	214.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Dec	214.00	215.00	216.00
WHEAT				Jan	216.00	217.00	218.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Mar	218.00	219.00	220.00
BARLEY				May	220.00	221.00	222.00
Wool, 100 lb. 64-66, yd.	25	—	—	Jul	2		

WOL				Dec				—				—				437A 437B			
Dec	145.00	147.00	145.00	144.50	141.80	90	Mar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mar	143.50	133.50	143.50	133.50	131.80	90	Apr	60.00	60.00	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50		
Dec	144.50	144.50	144.50	133.50	131.80	90	May	60.00	60.00	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50		
COCOA				CORN (5,000 bu)				Sales: Oct 60: Nov 198: Dec 534: Jan 198:				Soybean				Spot			
Dec	76.90	77.50	75.50	75.75	76.82	90	Mar	3.64	3.65	3.57	3.61%	90	Nov	476	476	454	457		
Mar	70.90	71.10	69.00	69.20	70.48	90	Apr	3.70	3.71%	3.65	3.69%	90	Dec	476	476	454	457		
May	63.50	63.50	64.50	63.25	66.22	90	May	3.70	3.70%	3.70	3.70%	90	Jan	476	476	454	457		
Jun	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	90	Jun	3.73%	3.73%	3.70	3.71%	90	Feb	476	476	454	457		
Sep	61.00	61.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	90	Sep	3.73	3.73	3.73%	3.73%	90	Mar	476	476	454	457		
Dec	56.50	56.50	57.00	57.00	58.02	90	Oct	—	—	—	—	90	Apr	476	476	454	457		
COPPER				SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)				LIVE HOGS (30,000 lb)				Today				Bid-ask			
Nov	66.70	67.40	64.50	64.00	65.70	90	Nov	8.00	8.18	8.01	8.18	7.90	90	Dec	476	476	454	457	
Dec	67.40	67.40	64.50	64.00	65.70	90	Jan	8.12	8.25%	8.09	8.25%	8.05%	90	Jan	476	476	454	457	
Nov	66.70	67.40	64.50	64.00	65.70	90	Mar	8.20	8.24%	8.10	8.24	8.14	90	Feb	476	476	454	457	
Dec	67.40	67.40	64.50	64.00	65.70	90	Apr	8.30	8.34%	8.17	8.34%	8.17	90	Mar	476	476	454	457	
Jan	69.00	69.00	65.50	65.00	67.50	90	May	8.32	8.40	8.28	8.41	8.27%	90	Apr	476	476	454	457	
Feb	69.00	69.00	65.50	65.00	67.50	90	Sep	8.34	8.45	8.28	8.35	8.25	90	May	476	476	454	457	
Mar	69.00	69.00	65.50	65.00	67.50	90	Aug	8.37	8.11%	8.24	8.05	8.05	90	Jun	476	476	454	457	
May	69.00	69.00	65.50	65.00	67.50	90	Oct	—	—	—	—	—	90	Jul	476	476	454	457	
Jul	71.00	71.00	67.50	67.00	70.20	90	Dec	—	—	—	—	—	90	Aug	476	476	454	457	
Aug	70.00	70.00	67.50	67.00	70.20	90	Dec	42.38	42.38	41.25	42.38	40.88	90	Sep	476	476	454	457	
Oct	70.00	70.00	67.50	67.00	70.20	90	Jan	41.50	41.50	40.00	41.50	39.75	90	Oct	476	476	454	457	
Nov	70.00	70.00	67.50	67.00	70.20	90	Mar	41.50	41.50	40.00	41.50	39.75	90	Nov	476	476	454	457	
Dec	70.00	70.00	67.50	67.0															

Closing prices on Sept. 25, 1974										Sept. 25, 1974				Fairs		Commo	
										Meet Actives—New York				High	Low		
NEW YORK (AP)																	
The following list																	
a Securities																	
b International																	
c Commodities																	
d Insurance & Indus-																	
e Stocks																	
f Bank and Trust																	
g Other																	
h New York																	
i Chicago																	
j Kansas City																	
k St. Louis																	
l Minneapolis																	
m Omaha																	
n New Orleans																	
o San Francisco																	
p Seattle																	
q Portland																	
r Denver																	
s Salt Lake City																	
t Las Vegas																	
u Phoenix																	
v San Diego																	
w Los Angeles																	
x Honolulu																	
y San Jose																	
z Sacramento																	
aa Fresno																	
ab Modesto																	
ac Stockton																	
ad Merced																	
ae Yuba City																	
af Houston																	
ag Dallas																	
ah Fort Worth																	
ai San Antonio																	
aj Austin																	
ak El Paso																	
al Albuquerque																	
am Santa Fe																	
an Bismarck																	
ao Grand Forks																	
ap Fargo																	
aq Minneapolis																	
ar St. Paul																	
as Duluth																	
at Chicago																	
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az Fargo																	
aa Minneapolis																	
ab St. Paul																	
ac Duluth															</		

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**Bankers Trust, 2 Avenue Montaigne,
welcomes you to the wide world of Bankers Trust.
Claude E. de Messières - General Manager - Tél. 256.62.62.**

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Most Active-American				London Fix		Open
3x/4cort	Sales	Chas	N.C.	Zurich	147.50	148.00
ImperOil A	35,000	25%	+ 3/4	U.S. dollar	151.72	151.72
ImperOil B	35,000	25%	+ 3/4	U.S. dollars per cent.		
ImperOil C	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid B	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid A	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid C	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid D	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid E	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid F	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid G	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid H	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid I	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid J	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid K	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid L	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid M	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid N	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid O	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid P	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid Q	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid R	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid S	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid T	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid U	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid V	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid W	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid X	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid Y	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid Z	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AA	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AB	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AC	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AD	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AE	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AF	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AG	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AH	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AI	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AJ	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AK	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AL	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AM	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AN	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AO	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AP	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AQ	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AR	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AS	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AT	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AU	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AV	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AW	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AX	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AY	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid AZ	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BA	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BB	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BC	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BD	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BE	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BF	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BG	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BH	35,000	25%	+ 3/4			
Marinoid BI	35,000	25%	+ 3/4</			

	High Low	Close	%C
425 Industrials	70.19 74.93	73.50	-1.57
40 Railroads	32.96 34.71	34.18	+1.19
40 UTILITIES	31.71 31.35	31.35	-0.11
500 STOCKS	36.56 36.56	36.53	-0.03

	High Low	Close	%C
Am Oilfield	133.78 134.29	134.29	+1.15
Am Oil	62.28 64.45	63.18	-0.20
AmT&T	134.29 134.29	134.29	+0.00
AmT&T prs	62.28 64.45	63.44	-0.15
AmT&T prs	200.44 206.97	200.82	-0.39

	High Low	Close	%C
Encl Oilfield	133.78 134.29	134.29	+1.15
Encl Oil	62.28 64.45	63.18	-0.20
EnclT&T	134.29 134.29	134.29	+0.00
EnclT&T prs	62.28 64.45	63.44	-0.15
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	High Low	Close	%C
Encl Oilfield	133.78 134.29	134.29	+1.15
Encl Oil	62.28 64.45	63.18	-0.20
EnclT&T	134.29 134.29	134.29	+0.00
EnclT&T prs	62.28 64.45	63.44	-0.15
EnclT&T prs	200.44 206.97	200.82	-0.39

	High Low	Close	%C
Encl Oilfield	133.78 134.29	134.29	+1.15
Encl Oil	62.28 64.45	63.18	-0.20
EnclT&T	134.29 134.29	134.29	+0.00
EnclT&T prs	62.28 64.45	63.44	-0.15
EnclT&T prs	200.4		

Transportation	24.00	24.01	26.21	+16	Marshall
Utilities	27.00	27.00	27.00	0	Morale
Finance	36.57	27.91	37.00	+16	Morale, EEP
					Perseco
					PRRI 7.85p

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares		Sales		Short	
Sept. 24	194,837	249,497	5,513		
Sept. 23	270,276	270,276	0		
Sept. 20	321,925	262,332	8,227		
Sept. 19	321,925	262,332	8,227		
Sept. 18	321,925	274,674	8,821		
Sept. 17	321,925	277,884	1,693		
Sept. 16	321,925	277,884	1,693		

figures. Totals are included in the sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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هكذا من الاصل

**When you want
A DIAMOND
FOR
INVESTMENT**
you are invited to visit one
of the world's
**MOST IMPORTANT SOURCES
OF DIAMONDS
AND PRECIOUS GEMS**

CROSSWORD

-By Will Weng

ACROSS			43	Pub ammunition	11	Lubricant obtained from field	
1	Iranian leader	44	Comp. heavy	45	Compos		
5	Kind of ball or driver	47	Carnival offering	12	Soviet sea		
10	Danube feeder	51	Disposition	13	Frost-covered		
14	Soft drink	52	Certain investment	18	Learning place, in France		
15	Uneven	54	"Art thou also become weak —?"	22	Direction		
16	French husband	55	Like some gemstones	24	Pottery fragment Var.		
17	Drivel	56	Silkworm	25	Icelandic writings		
19	Baby transit	57	Jealousy	26	Below, to poets		
20	Centerfold art in Cosmopolitan	58	Architect's output	27	Kept in reserve kind of lightning or gang		
21	Extremely boring	59	Ruin's partner	28	Bring together		
22	Pear or quince	DOWN				30	Conveys
24	Miss Lewis	1	Result of a scrape	32	Perry and family		
25	Store fodder	2	Optimist's feeling	33	Flatter		
26	Wheezy story	3	Mountain, in Italy	34	Hot-rod car		
31	Abner of Revolutionary days	4	Insignificant one	35	"Act One" author		
32	Bulk	5	TV street	39	Beats soundly		
33	Wine: Prefix	6	Wedding bird	41	Converged on the icehorn		
34	Foster child, in Scotland	7	Dissolute one	42	Winter falls		
35	Black or ironing	8	Spanish coin:	44	Moon: Prefix		
36	Trifle	9	Pot addict, familiarly	45	Mosque official		
37	Lawyer: Abbr.	10	Restow	46	Meddle		
38	Like some weather			47	Raisin, in Spain		
39	Do creative job			48	—kiri		
40	Style of furniture			49	Of the ear		
42	Fissile rocks			50	Kind of kneed		
				53	Increased: Abbr.		

WEATHER.

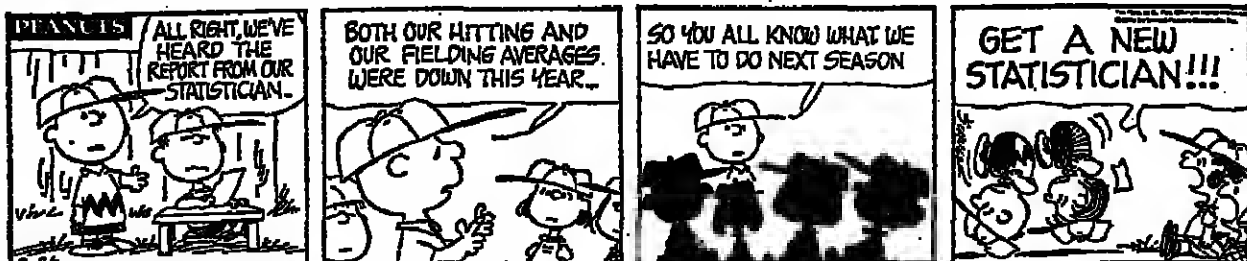
	C	F		C	F		
ALGARTS	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	27	81	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	3	47	Clear	MILAN	18	64	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	77	Clear	MONTREAL	12	53	Cloudy
ATHENS	23	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	21	70	Overcast
BATUM	25	82	Rain	MUNICH	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	69	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
BELLIN	34	63	Cloudy	OSAKA	21	70	Sunny
BREKLA	28	68	Cloudy	PARIS	14	67	Rain
BUDAPEST	11	62	Rain	PASADENA	11	62	Rain
CAIRO	22	72	Cloudy	PEKING	21	70	Sunny
CANBERRA	17	67	Cloudy	ROMA	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	70	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	76	Clear	ST. PETERSBURG	23	73	Clear
DALLAS	29	80	Rain	TEHRAN	23	73	Clear
EDINBURGH	3	47	Rain	TEL AVIV	23	74	Clear
FLORENCE	19	66	Rain	TOKYO	21	70	Sunny
HANKOW	28	68	Rain	VENICE	17	63	Clear
GENEVA	4	47	Rain	VIENNA	10	50	Rain
HELSINKI	12	53	Rain	WARSAW	14	59	Cloudy
HONGKONG	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	64	Sunny
HAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	19	69	Rain
LISBON	22	72	Clear				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Capitals at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

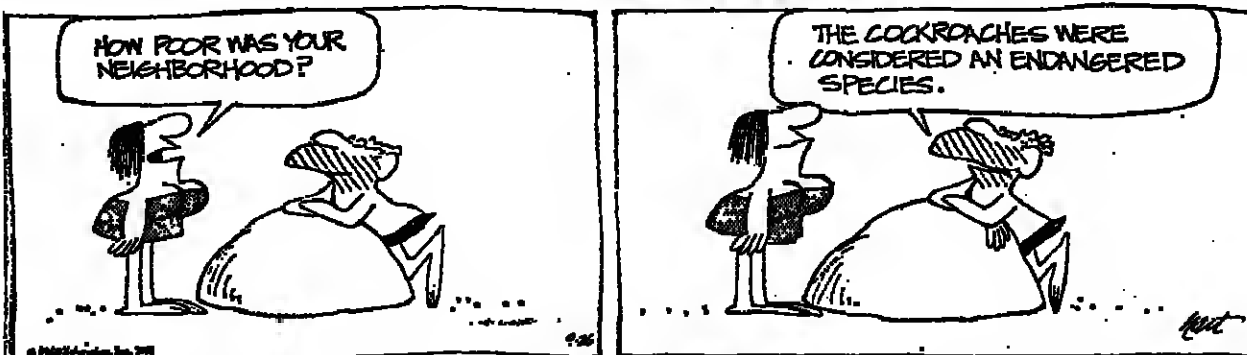
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

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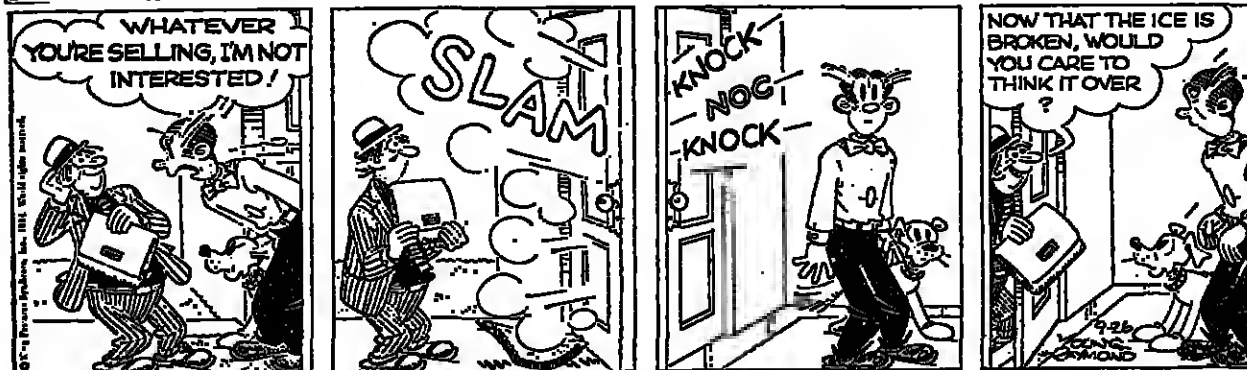
PEANUTS



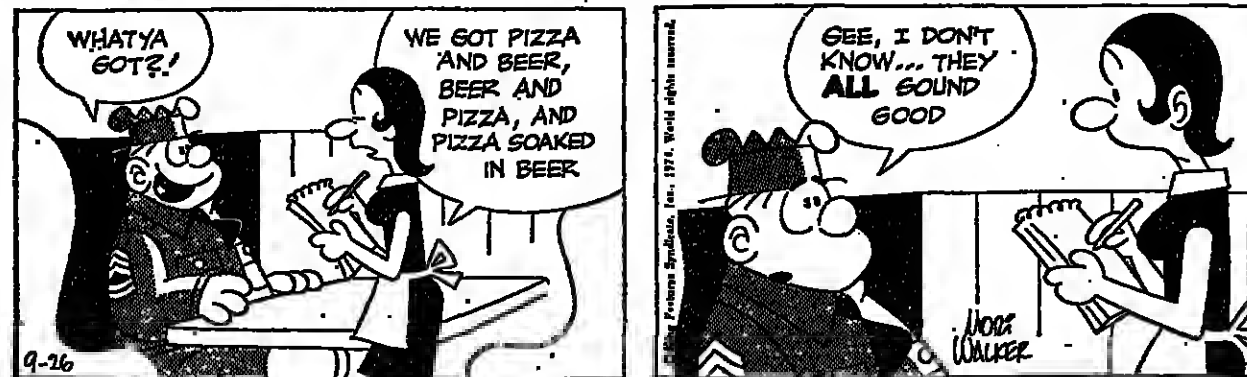
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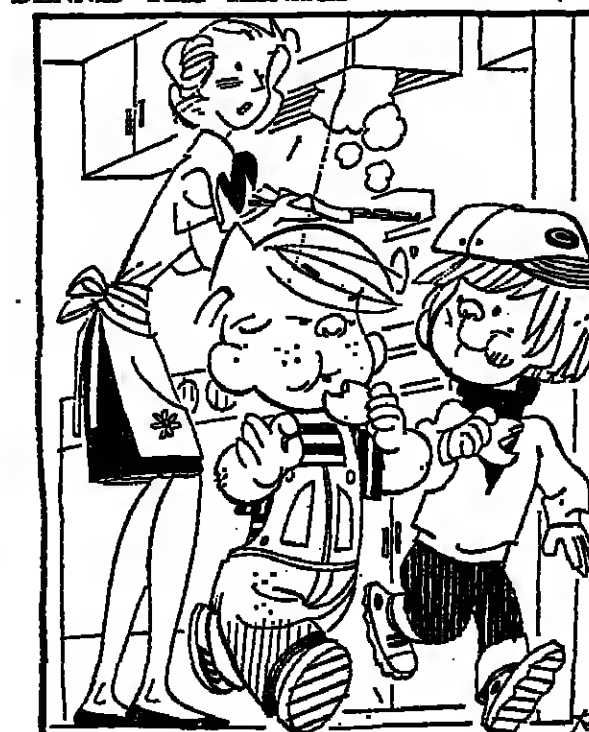
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SAVVIS**



RECEIVED



DENNIS THE MENACE



*YEAH, SHE DOES NICE WORK... BUT YA GOTTA
HANDLE HER. *JUST SA**

BOOKS

THE CAMBERWELL BEAUTY

By V. S. Pritchett. 211 pp. Random House. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN the title story of "The Camberwell Beauty," a young antique dealer falls in love with the adopted daughter of another antique dealer, only to see her married off to the third elderly millionaire who keeps her locked up and simply looks at her each night with the lust of a porcelain collector.

The girl's husband warns her against other men, alleging that they are all as bad as he. He is adopted and she is used to try to get into her bed. When her husband is out of the shop, the girl, who may be half-witted, plays a marching drum and blows a bugle to "frighten" away possible rapists or suitors. After an ambiguous scene in which an antique dealer is disappointed in his love for her and the story ends.

Now, V. S. Pritchett is far too smart and experienced a literary man to write such a story out of incompetence or pretentiousness, so it would be interesting to examine the piece and see what it does and does not do to try to uncover Mr. Pritchett's underlying aesthetic. The fact that the stories in this collection appeared in the New Yorker magazine, they may be regarded as exemplifying a style, one in which that magazine may be said to have pioneered and that has become dominant in the American highly regarded contemporary fiction.

To begin with, I am struck with the absence of ordinary motives in most of the characters' actions. Why does the otherwise reasonable young dealer fall in love with this girl? She is pretty, but he has lots of other pretty girls who are neither half-witted nor locked-up nor married. Why does she believe that beating a drum and blowing a bugle will keep off predatory men? Why is she satisfied to let the "cockster item" of an unattractive and impotent old man when she could presumably have done better for herself?

Why is the young dealer frustrated in his love for her when Mr. Pritchett might just as easily have satisfied him?

I would answer all these questions by surmising that such short stories have given up exploring motives and illustrating characters as being too simple, unworthy of the name of art, almost redundant. "To tell a good story" is the only guiding principle in a world of serfless writing. It might be acceptable at a party or in a bar, but not in print. Instead of "plucking out the heart of my mystery," as Hamlet put it, most of the better-known short-story writers have put the puzzle of the mystery of character. The story gives you a few clues and the rest is up to you. Reading fiction is

Whether these stories "succeed" or not, most of them are "readable" at the very least. Perhaps this readability derives from their "mystery" even if we never come to understand it. I think I would rather be puzzled by my fellow creatures than see an author "lay the brain upon the board" and pick the acid colors out. It would be nice, too, to think that, after centuries of "plucking" our "mystery" is beginning to get its own back.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

BRIDGE

—By Alan Truscott

Two American Grand National champions, Paul Solocay and John Swanson, were members of the 1970 American team in Brazil that had the satisfaction of punishing the world's most famous partnership on the diagrammed deal.

The club ace was used as an entry to dummy, and the heart ten was led for a successful finesse. The next heart finesse had to be won in the closed hand and declarer tried to get the club to dummy by a ruff procedure by ruffing his winning club honor. But East overruffed and was able to reach his partner by underleading the diamond ace. A spade ruff completed East's combination, and as he still had a diamond loser he was down three for a penalty of 500 points.

South might have considered that he had shown a good suit and a near-opening bid when he jumped to two hearts after passing originally and that North would probably have doubted two no-trump or hid a game himself with any hand that offered good prospects. As it was, his decision to continue was fatal.

Three passes was an imaginative effort, perhaps made with a view to three no-trump—a contract that would have come close to success. But North naturally reverted to hearts, and East made an excellent penalty double. He knew that his opponents were at full stretch and that everything would break badly.

Doubling the opponents in a freely bid game contract is usually an error, but East had chosen

♠ 1098762 ♣ K4
SOUTH (D)
♥ J108
♦ QJ84
♠ 96
♥ QJ5

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	2 ♣	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♣	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club suit.

هكذا من الأصل

Kaline, Baltimore and Pittsburgh All Reach Their Goals

Tiger Slams 3,000th Hit; Orioles Lead

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 25 (UPI)—Al Kaline, 40, of the Baltimore Orioles, reached his 3,000th career hit today, while the Orioles clinched first place in the American League East Division race.

The 33-year-old designated hitter in the 2,827th game of his career, lashed a double to right field for the 3,000th hit in the 11th inning.

Kaline, who has been in the first place in the batting average race since the 11th inning, led the Orioles to a 4-3 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Kaline's hit came off Detroit pitcher John Hiller, who was hit for the first time in the 11th inning. The Orioles' lead was 3-2 at the time.

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At Oakland, Calif., Gene Tenen's third grand slam home run of the season lifted the A's to a 5-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

At Kansas City, rookie John Bales drove in four runs in the first two innings with a home run and single, allowing Nolan Ryan and California to cruise to a 9-3 victory over the Royals.

At Cleveland, Bobby Mitchell belted his 15th home run in the 11th inning, and Dave May hit two homers to power Milwaukee.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals might break the spell. John Curtis, their starter, had tossed a 1-0 lead from the first inning on a run fashioned out of Lon Brock's walk, his 11th stolen base, and Ted Sizemore's double.

But Rennie Stennett and Manny Sanguillen opened the sixth with singles, and with one out, Stargell was hit by a pitch.

On Richie Zisk's bounce to short, the only possible play was to first, so the tying run scored and first base was left open.

The Cards decided to walk Bob Robertson, a powerful right-handed hitter, on purpose, even though the next batter, Richie Hebner, had been their nemesis for two years.

Curtis, a left-hander, went to 3-2 on the left-handed-swinging Hebner, who then fouled off two pitches. But the next one was ball four, and the lead run was forced in.

Now Mike Garman replaced Curtis, and Dave Parker batted for Frank Taveras, the Pittsburgh shortstop.

Parker lined a two-run single to left, and Stargell's blow, his 24th homer and first since Sept. 2, greeted Rich Fellers, who relieved in the seventh.

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Pirates Defeat Cards to Take Over First

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates regained first place in the National League East, which they last held on Sept. 13, by beating the St. Louis Cardinals again last night, 7-3.

A four-run sixth inning and a three-run homer by Willie Stargell in the seventh provided the support Bruce Kison needed to bring his won-lost record to 3-8, an unimpressive figure for the importance of his assignment.

And when he needed help in the seventh inning with a 7-1 lead, Ramon Hernandez supplied it.

When Hernandez in turn needed relief for the final out in the ninth, Dave Giusti came in and did the job.

The Pirates now lead by half a game with two out in the 10th inning to give the Dodgers a 1-1 victory over Atlanta and maintain their five-game lead over Cincinnati in the National League West with only seven to play.

Mike Marshall, making his 100th appearance of the season, pitched the final two innings to register his 14th victory in 25 decisions.

At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench tripled home Joe Morgan and then scored on a passed ball during a three-run fifth inning that carried the Reds to a 5-1 triumph over Houston.

Bench had three hits and his RBI boosted his league-leading total to 123.

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski hit a three-run homer in the first inning to power the Phillies to a 6-3 victory over the New York Mets.

Luzinski's seventh home run followed singles by Dave Cash and Willie Montanez. The homer was the second for Luzinski since returning Aug. 26 after missing 74 games with an injured knee.

At Chicago, Montreal, powered by seven stolen bases and Willie Davis's four runs batted in, beat the Cubs 11-2, in the second game of a doubleheader after the Cubs had hit four home runs to win the opener, 6-4.

In the opener, Rick Monday and Bill Madlock hit two homers apiece off Montreal loser Steve Renko.

At San Diego, pinch-hitter Johnny Grubbs sacrificed fly in the seventh inning scored Dave Hilton to break a tie and give the Padres a 3-2 victory over San Francisco.

Padres 3, Giants 2

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3,000 Hits Ranks 2d on Kaline's Hit Parade

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Al Kaline accomplished last night what no American Leaguer had achieved in 49 years, and what only 11 other major leaguers in baseball history have done, when he delivered his 3,000th major-league hit.

As he pulled into second base with the fourth-inning double that put him at the milestone, the great old Detroit Tiger "looked up and said a little prayer of thanks."

His greatest thrill? No. It was second to winning the 1968 World Series, the only one he has ever won, an event he had almost despaired of ever getting into and one in which he hit .379 with eight runs batted in to lead a 4-games-to-3 triumph over St. Louis.

A score of Kaline kinfolk and in-laws gathered with a skinny crowd of 14,852 paying customers in the hazy old home town of Kaline's vast Michigan following of 21 years had to settle for the radio broadcast of the game.

Kaline's following got what they wanted in the fourth inning, Kaline's second time up. He grounded out in the first inning, but next trip, leading off, he sliced Dave McNally's first pitch to the right field corner, just fair but uncharacteristically hit for a two-bagger. His bat was promptly claimed for Cooperstown, N.Y., the site of the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Going on 40

Kaline, who will be 40 in December, made it 3,001 when he lashed a run-scoring single in the sixth inning. That hit moved him past the late Roberto Clemente to 11th on the all-time list.

It was in 1925 that this

Speaker and Eddie Collins of revered memory hit the 3,000 milestone en route to career sums of 3,515 and 3,310, respectively. They stand Nos. 4 and 5 behind Ty Cobb's 4,191.

Kaline's hit means that he will retire next week, when the season ends. His career stretches back to 1953, when he went directly from this city's South-

ern High School to the Tigers and almost instant stardom. In his second full year, 1955, he became baseball's youngest batting champion, hitting .340. It earned him a princely \$8,000 raise to \$20,000 for 1956.

"Baseball is the only job I ever had," said the one-time star of the United Metal and Iron Co.—"that's a junkyard"

tion went, Foreman said he was ready to fight the day after tomorrow. Although he hasn't been seen to leave his hotel in Kinshasa the last two days, Foreman said, "I haven't let up on my conditioning."

He gave no schedule for how he would resume training or when he might start boxing again.

Connors Adds To His Wealth

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors, the No. 1 seed, used a mixture of shots to beat Harold Solomon, 6-3, 6-1 to capture the \$100,000 Pacific Southwest Open tennis championship for the second straight year.

Connors, winner at Wimbledon and Forest Hills this year, earned \$16,000 and became the first pro to go over the \$200,000 mark this season with total earnings of \$201,780.

Connors received 80 points for the victory and moved into first place in the race for the \$100,000 top prize for the 1974 Commercial Union Grand Prix. He now has 538 points to 495 for Guillermo Vilas of Argentina.

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Al Kaline's swing produces his 3,000th lifetime hit.

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He gave no schedule for how he would resume training or when he might start boxing again.

Connors Adds To His Wealth

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors, the No. 1 seed, used a mixture of shots to beat Harold Solomon, 6-3, 6-1 to capture the \$100,000 Pacific Southwest Open tennis championship for the second straight year.

Connors, winner at Wimbledon and Forest Hills this year, earned \$16,000 and became the first pro to go over the \$200,000 mark this season with total earnings of \$201,780.

Connors received 80 points for the victory and moved into first place in the race for the \$100,000 top prize for the 1974 Commercial Union Grand Prix. He now has 538 points to 495 for Guillermo Vilas of Argentina.

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WRAPPED UP—St. Louis defenders press their arms around Redskins Duane Thomas to stop farther gain.

New Alignments on Defense Put NFL Runners in Trouble

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Increasingly, National Football League teams are using four or five linebackers with three linemen to cover the short passing zones, thus taking risks against the run.

Nevertheless, there have been only five 100-yard productions by runners in the first 25 games this season, as against 15 in 26 games in 1973, hinting that this may not be the year of the runner.

Ronnie Coleman of Houston rushed for 123 yards; John Riggins, Jets, 126, and Cid Edwards, Chargers, 100, the first week. Otis Armstrong, Broncos, 131, and Larry McCutcheon, Rams, 102, were the only ones to top 100 this past Sunday.

Despite the change in defenses, running backs have been catching passes in front of the linebackers.

Ron Johnson of the Giants has caught 10; Frank Harris, Steelers, nine, and Jim Braxton, Bills, seven. Larry Smith, Redskins; Steve Owens, Lions; Ken Brown, Browns; Lydell Mitchell, Colts; Carl Garrett, Bears, and the Broncos' Armstrong, each have caught five.

Rushing statistics for O.J. Simpson of the Bills and Johnson of the Giants further suggest that defenses are catching up with runners.

Simpson has 141 yards in 27 carries and Johnson only 36 yards in 29 attempts. Simpson, of course, was injured in the opening game and was not fully recovered Sunday.

John Brockington topped 1,000 yards in each of his first three seasons with the Packers, yet netted only 27 in 16 carries Sunday against the Colts. Teammate MacArthur Lane gained only 35 yards in 22 attempts.

Denver, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Top-seeded Kris Evert demolished fellow-American Kristy Pigeon, 6-0, 6-0, yesterday in the first round of the \$50,000 Virginia Slims women's tennis tournament.

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